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Reds Close In For The Kill

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SHANGHAI SUBURB

Attempt To Storm Woosung Foiled

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS A BIG VICTORY

SHANGHAI, MAY 17 (PTI-Reuter).

SHANGHAI shook to cannon fire and bombs today when the heaviest yet fighting in the defence of the great city broke out in a north western suburb.

Government planes roared over the embattled city to attack Communists in Pootung peninsula, across the Whangpoo river from Shanghai. Many fires were seen.

Earlier Chinese Nationalists claimed "greatest success" of the battle with the complete rout of two Communist armies trying to close the city's last escape route by storming Woosung at the mouth of the Whangpoo.

A garrison communique said it was an "unprecedently big" Government victory. The two defeated Communist armies were being hotly pursued.

More Britons and Americans hurriedly left embattled Shanghai today as the Communists fought to close their trap round the city ready for the kill.

Communist columns to the west, south and east are entrenched within sight of Shanghai's huge modern skyscrapers. The Whangpoo river, winding up to Woosung in the north is still open.

An American Lieutenant-Commander today confirmed that the Nationalists had won the first round in the Woosung battle.

LARGE FIRES SEEN

Twenty Britons including seven children, were evacuated safely up the Whangpoo this morning in a British naval craft to a liner waiting off Woosung to sail for Hong Kong.

The main battlefield taking in the Woosung area, is on the Pootung peninsula, across the Whangpoo from Shanghai. Communist armies bypassed a small island town and swept on to attack Nationalist defences within six miles of the town, the normally busy waterfront and heart of the commercial quarter.

Large fires were plainly visible from the city, where masses of refugees chocked main streets.

Government reinforcements counter attacked but more Communists were reported pouring into the area from a fleet of landing craft.

The size of these landing operations was indicated in a Government bulletin which claimed that Nationalist bombers sank more than 50 large junks fully loaded with troops and supplies.

There was a comparative lull on the west and south fronts as Communist columns dug in and regrouped for a new assault.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANTON

The Chinese Central News Agency reported that the front line in Fukien Province was still more than 35 miles from the provincial capital of Foochow, and that Nationalist reinforcements had taken up positions 45 miles north-west of Foochow.

Further reinforcements are to be imposed soon in Canton seat of the Nationalist Government, it was learned from a usually reliable source there today.

Violators of the new press regulations will be subject to martial law and, in what are considered severe cases, the penalty will be execution.

NANPING SEIZED

Sanfrancisco: Chinese Communists troops, in a 50-mile drive have seized Nanping 87 miles north-west by Raod from the big south-eastern port of Foochow, according to the Communist Radio heard here today.

Nanping is on the Min river, which flows past Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province.

Communist troops, driving southeast into Fukin in this same general area, joined up with others sweeping straight down from the north, the radio added.

Both forces, were reported to be pushing through Fukien, almost unopposed, towards Foochow at 50 miles a day.

The radio said 1,000 fleeing Government troops were "wiped out" in the general advance.

Burmese Rebels Routed

GOVT. CLAIMS AT MEIKTILA

RANGOON, May, 17 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government forces today routed 1,200 rebels who were attacking with mortar and machine-gun support strong points west of Government headquarters at Meiktila, the north Burma Army Radio claimed tonight.

The broadcast said aircraft bombed and strafed rebel concentrations east and west of Meiktila, scoring direct hits on their forward headquarters.

Other Government aircraft in dawn aids on the Karen stronghold at Toungoo fired an ammunition dump. Other planes strafed parading before their barracks in the Thandaung area east of Toungoo, the Radio added.

White Band Communists were reported to be surrendering their arms in their face of the large government offensive in South-East Burma, the Government 'communique' said to night. It claimed the capture of an important rebel stronghold, near the Kareni State's capital of Loikaw.

Leaders of the White Band Peoples Volunteer Organisation (P.V.O.) will soon meet in conference in central Burma to discuss the possibility of a rapprochement with the Burma Government, authoritative sources said here today.

BURMESE PREMIER TO VISIT LONDON

Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister is to visit London "very shortly" official sources stated here today. He is expected to return to Rangoon by June 7, when Burmese Parliament meets.

REFERENDUM IN CHANDERNAGORE

CHANDERGRE, May 17 (A.P.I.).—The French Government have decided that a referendum should be held in Chandernagore to decide whether this French settlement should merge with India or not.

A communication to this effect has been received by the President of the Municipal Assembly of Chandernagore Mr. Deben Dash, from the Administrator of Chandernagore. The referendum is to be held on June 19, 1949.

At an extraordinary session held last month, the Municipal Assembly had urged the Governments of France and India to effect the union of Chandernagore with India without a referendum. The Assembly had also recommended that if France was unwilling to waive the holding of a referendum, June 19, 1949, should be fixed as the date for the referendum.

About 15,000 voters out of a population of 53,000 are expected to participate in the referendum, according to the latest electoral list. The ballot will be secret.

Chandernagore has been a French settlement since 1688, except for a brief period from 1778 to 1783 when it was in the possession of the British.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari inaugurating the All-India Newspaper Editors' conference said: "There may be terrible looking laws in the Statute Book but the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

SYDNEY COTTON FINED FOR "GUN RUNNING"

Contravention Of Air Navigation Orders

PAKISTAN'S COMPLICITY

LONDON, May 17 (PTI-Reuter).

FREDERICK Sydney Cotton, Chairman of the Aeronautical and Industrial Research Corporation of London, was fined 200 pounds sterling at Bow Street Magistrate's Court here today on a charge of "gun running" to Hyderabad last year.

He was further ordered to pay 300 pounds costs. The Corporation was also fined 200 pounds with 300 pounds costs on a similar summons.

The summonses alleged contravention of air navigation orders relating to the carrying of arms and ammunition.

Both Cotton and the firm pleaded guilty. Two similar summonses adjourned from January 12 were today withdrawn on application by Mr. Stephenson on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

It was explained in connection with the withdrawn summonses that a certificate was received from the Secretary of the Defence Department of the Pakistan Government that the particular plane—a Lancastrian "had been chartered for the flight by the Pakistan Government to carry arms and ammunitions, and therefore no offence was committed.

Mr. Stephenson said the offences related to the carrying of arms and ammunition of war to Warangal airfield in Hyderabad on July 10, 1948.

FANTASTIC STORY

"It is what one might describe as a fantastic story. And one in which truth is sometimes stranger than fiction". Mr. Stephenson said Cotton went to Hyderabad and had an interview with General El Edroos, in charge of the Hyderabad Army.

At that time the war in Hyderabad had not started, but there was a kind of war of nerves and not unnaturally Hyderabad was anxious to get as much arms and ammunition as possible.

General El Edroos, Mr. Stephenson said, gave Cotton a letter to certain officials in Pakistan asking them to assist by providing landing facilities for planes, and arrangements were made for Cotton to fly planes from Karachi into Hyderabad with equipment and munitions of war.

The arms and munitions were always described as fruit and vegetables and the Oerlikon anti-aircrafts guns were given the particular terms of "cheese".

At a certain stage a Major Luschwits, Director of Music to the Hyderabad army played a part in negotiations.

NEXT TURN

While Luschwits was in Karachi, Cotton met him at the Palace Hotel there and introduced himself to him, Mr. Stephenson said. Cotton told him he had just come back from Hyderabad where he had been dis-

(Continued on page 9)

INDO-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS

Resumption Soon

BOMBAY, May 17, (API): Negotiations for a treaty of trade and commerce between India and the United States, which were temporarily suspended in October last are expected to be resume soon.

The suspension became necessary as the Government of India wanted clarification of certain points and these had to be referred to Washington.

It is now learnt that the American Government's replies have been com- ; in and the negotiations are likely to be resumed soon.

Tripoli Crippled By Demonstrations

PUBLIC SERVICES AT STANDSTILL

TRIPOLI, May 17 (PTI-Reuter): All Arab officials deserted their posts, public services were at a standstill, and new demonstrations flared up in Tripolitania today.

The Arabs were acting in accordance with th ecivil disobedience policy problaimed yesterday by their leaders against the Bevin-Sforza agreement which would transfer Tripolitania from British to Italian trusteeship in 1951.

British troops stood by as fresh large-scale demonstrations were staged today. Tripoli saw its biggest demonstration so far yesterday when a crowd 20,000 strong shouted anti-British and anti-Italian slogans and "Allah Akbar".

This demonstration was organised like a military parade and the police did not have to intervene.

Czech Cabinet Ratifies Pact With India

PRAGUE, May 17, (PTI-Reuter): The Czech Cabinet to-day ratified the agreement on the exchange of goods with India signed in Delhi on March 29, 1949.

DAMASCUS, May 17, (UPA): A Government spokesman said today that Syria has approved an agreement with American oil interests for the passage of a pipeline through Syrian territory.

HYDERABAD ISSUE POSTPONED

Security Council To Meet On Thursday

FLUSHING MEADOWS, May 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Security Council meeting scheduled for tomorrow on the Hyderabad question has been postponed until Thursday at 19-00 hrs. G.M.T.

The meeting was put back to avoid any possible clash with the General Assembly should the Assembly not be able to complete its work and have to carry on until Wednesday.

Sir B. Narasing Rau, permanent Indian delegate to the United Nations, had not yet written any letter to the Security Council President on the question of Hyderabad. He was awaiting instructions from the Indian Government.

Syria-Israeli Armistice Talks Fail

HAIFA, May 17. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Agter nearly seven weeks' fruittess negotiations the Syria-Israeli armistice talks ended today in failure.

The talks were suspended indefinitely "until and if further proposals for the negotiations" are made by the former Palestine mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche.

KASHMIR CANNOT BE INDEPENDENT

Premier Explains Why

A CHARMING IDEA BUT MEANINGLESS

NEW DELHI, May 17 (A.P.I.).

SHEIKH Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said in a statement here today that it was "absurd" to say that Kashmir still thought of any alternative other than accession to India.

Referring to the "controversy" in the press about "Kashmir's reported desire to become independent", Sheikh Abdullah said that the alternative of independence "may be and is a charming idea" but on consideration "meaningless".

He described as "equally mischievous and dangerous" talk of division of Kashmir.

The alliance between India and Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah said "is not artificial nor based on any arbitrary consideration or on sentimental factors. It is the community of ideologies and the goal of having secular democracy established in our country, fighting with grim resolve exploitation of man by man that constitutes the cornerstone of our friendship and alliance with the people of India.

FIGHT FOR IDEOLOGY

This steadfast adherence to our ideal always urged us to fight the Muslim League ideology and to stand up against Pakistan which represent a theocratic state. Even when India and Pakistan agreed to divide the country on the basis of Hindu and Muslim majority areas, Kashmir stood fast by the ideal of secular democracy and notwithstanding the fact that it is a Muslim majority area, made its choice for India.

Again, at the time of the Pakistan-engineered attack on Kashmir, when the administration there had completely collapsed and when no power on earth could have stopped Kashmir's accession to Pakistan, if it so desired, the National Conference resisted the attack, refused to go to Pakistan and not only saved Kashmir from physical extermination and ideological suicide but also vindicated the great ideal for which Mahatma Gandhi stood.

"Recently during its Srinagar convention, Kashmir reiterated its faith in accession to India. Need the National Conference and the people of Kashmir give any further proof of their firmness for the ideal they have chosen for themselves.

WANTS PEACE

"Unfortunately there are elements in India which still doubt the 'bona fides'" of the people of Kashmir. This may be done consciously or otherwise. But the fact remains that it damages our case. We have to fight not only Muslim communalism but Hindu communalism too, not only in Pakistan but in India as well.

"It is absurd to say that Kashmir still thinks of any other alternative so far as the question of accession is concerned. What we want is peace and prosperity for our people.

Independence may be and is a charming idea, but is it practical too? Has it got the necessary sanctions and guarantees and can a small country like Kashmir with its limited resources maintain it?

Are all the countries concerned in a proper political temper at the present moment to give their willing and sincere assent to it? After a formal declaration of independence, shall we not be making Kashmir a victim of some unscrupulous and powerful country?

MEANINGLESS

That will be a gruesome betrayal of the case we have stood for all these years, and therefore, these and similar considerations make the alternative of independence not only theoretical and academic but also meaningless.

In that sense and spirit, I have a number of times before discussed this question with several journalists. It is in this context that these views should be read and understood.

"There are some elements who are subtly disseminating the idea of division of Kashmir. They think on the lines of Hindu and Muslim majority areas. This is equally mischevous and dangerous".

"MESSAGE RATE" WILL WORSEN SITUATION

Fundamental Defects Must Be Set Right

PLEA FOR PROTECTION TO SUBSCRIBERS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—"There has been much entroversy over the introduction of message rate system in Bombay and it has now been introduced in spite of the opposition from the public in general and subscribers in particular. The Government has not removed the public anxiety and also not taken any steps, before introducing the system, to prevent the great inconvenience that will be caused to the public. Let us use peaceful means to persuade the Government to change their policy," declared Mr. N. S. Bhathena, speaking at the special general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Monday.

Mr. Bhathena said, Mr. Sundaram, the General Manager of the Telephones, has tried to explain the advantages of the message rate system. But neither his references to the working of the system in other parts of the country nor the so called benefits of the system have been convincing enough. Mere condemnation of the existing system or platitudes in praise of the new system or imputation of subscribers' faults for wrongful use of their telephone instruments will not carry us anywhere, unless at the same time we are properly informed and all our questions satisfactorily answered.

The message rate system, of itself, cannot improve the position better than what it is today, and probably will make it worse; unless the Government takes into

(Continued on page 9)

Regional Advisory Committees For P. & T.

NEW DELHI, May, 17, (UPI): The Government of India have decided to constitute Regional Advisory Committees for the posts and telegraphs department with a view to promoting a closer association between the administration and the general public and ascertaining the requirements of trade, commerce and the public in regard to postal and telegraph facilities; it is learnt.

Voluntary Military Training

MADRAS, May 17, (API): Voluntary military training for civilians, recommended by India's Commander-in-Chief, will commence in Madras **on May 21.**

BEVIN-SFORZA AGREEMENT

Poland's Bitter Criticism: Debate On Italian Colonies

FLUSHING, May 17. (UPA)—Opening the final day's debate on the former Italian colonies in the General Assembly, Jan Drohojowski of Poland today charged that the Bevin-Sforza agreement was a "stab in the back of the United Nations" and a return to the policy of colonialism condemned by the League of Nations and by the Charter of the United Nations". He added that "any and all negotiations by the United Kingdom outside of the General Assembly are a flagrant breach of faith and contrary to obligations that the Big Four assumed under the treaty".

Continuing, the Polish delegate said that "we are not naive. We know what the Bevin-Sforza agreement means. We know that the United States is using whatever is left of British prestige to foster their own war aims. We know that Britain must repay her Marshall plan dollars".

ABYSSINIAN EMPERER'S APPEAL

The United Nations Assembly had before it a message from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia appealing for reunion of Eritrea with Ethiopia, when the debate was resumed.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST SAXENA

NEW DELHI, May 17. (A.P.I.): The President of the Congress Party of the Constituent Assembly is likely to serve a notice on Prof. Shibanlal Saksena to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him, it is stated in Congress party circles.

The proposed action is said to be a sequel to his moving in defiance of the Congress party decision an amendment to Pandit Nehru's resolution on the Commonwealth in the **Constituent Assembly on Monday.**

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An officer of over 45 years drawing over Rs 1,000 - per month wants a well-educated Hindu girl of about 35 years for marriage. No restrictions Write Box No. 4406 "Bombay Chronicle

SITUATION VACANT

Deccan Airways have Vacancies for the following A and C Ground Engineers Licenced Dakota and P & W Engines Approved Welders with D.G.C.A. current approval. Aircraft and Engine fitters experienced on Dakota and P & W Engines Apply giving details of qualifications and experience and salary required to The Chief Engineer, Deccan Airways Limited, Begumpet (Deccan) 4414

Wanted Science and Arts Graduates in the scale of 80 to 180 with benefit of P.F. and D.A. Rs 30. Higher start according to qualification and experience Apply to: Secretary, A J. High School Vaso Via Nadiad 4438

If you are desirous to earn Rs. 100 - to Rs. 500 - per month at your leisure at home, write today for particulars. All India Helping Society, Putlighar, Amritsar. 635

Rare opportunity—Earn Rs. 50 to Rs. 200/- per month in your spare time without investment. Write No. 718, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Honest Youngman, experienced in Office work, seeks part time job as Stenographer Radiomechanic or Rent Collector Apply Box No. 716, "Bombay Chronicle"

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Wanted—100 members to enjoy friendship and prosperity with our large circle of Gents and Ladies. Apply for membership —Free India Introductions, Nagercoil 720

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Matheran—visit Lord's Central Hotel, with all home comforts. Phone No. 28 (3174)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.T.B. College, Surat:— Applications stating age, experience and qualifications are invited for the post of (1) Lecturer or Professor of Mathematics depending on qualifications, (2) Lecturer in Ardhamagadhi, (3) Lecturer in Chemistry and (4) Lecturer in Gujarati. Scales:— Professor: 250-15-400, Lecturer:— 150-10-300. Dearness Allowance at Government rates extra. Applications with testimonials should reach the Principal by 31st May, 1949. (4381)

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

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PUBLIC NOTICES

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S sanction having now been accorded to the Company's application for permission to pay a maximum dividend of 10 per cent per annum, the Directors recommend a further dividend of THREE ANNAS per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company ranking for dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1948. If sanctioned by the shareholders, this dividend together with the previous recommendation of THIRTEEN ANNAS per share making a total distribution of 10 per cent for the year, will be paid on or after 20th June, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
BIREN MOOKERJEE,
Managing Director
4430

GIP RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER 'GRAINSHOPS', GIP Railway, Bombay, invites tenders on a running contract basis for a period of three months, for the purchase of both serviceable and unserviceable empty gunny bags and other empty containers that are available at the different grainshops in Poona division viz., Lonavla, Dehu Road, Poona, Dhond, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Shahabad Tender should be submitted in the prescribed form which is available with the Assistant Controller Grainshops, GIP Railway, Poona. The last date for submission of tenders is 30th May, 1949 at 16 hours (4911)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from trained women graduates with Urdu as their mother-tongue are invited for one temporary post of Assistant teacher for the Municipal Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Muslim Women, Bombay The appointment will be for the duration of about one year. For this post, the applicants must have taken Science and Mathematics as their special subjects for the degree examination. The grade of the post is Rs. 125-5-175 plus the usual dearness allowance so long as it is sanctioned by the Corporation. The selected candidate will be governed by the revised Municipal Service Regulations. Muslim women whose mother-tongue is Urdu, will be preferred. The candidates will have to come to Bombay at their own cost for an interview by the Schools Committee Applications stating age, caste, mother-tongue, qualifications, with the year of passing the examinations and the experience, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7) so as to reach her not later than 15-6-1949.

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road, Bombay (7).
14th May, 1949 4453

SECRETARY, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR BIHAR

P. O. Hinoo, Ranchi, invites applications on or before the 15th June, 1949 on the prescribed form, which along with full particulars, can be obtained from him, for the permanent and pensionable post of a Lady Principal for the Government Degree College for Women, Patna in class I of Bihar Educational Service (Women's Branch) in the scale of pay of Rs. 350-25-650-E.B.-35-1000 a month. A candidate must hold a first or 2nd class M.A. or M.Sc. degree of a recognised University or equivalent qualifications of a British University and possess sufficient teaching experience and experience of managing a first grade college. She should ordinarily be under 40 years and over 30 years of age on 1st August, 1949. 4457

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Basic Teachers in the Bombay Municipal, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, and Urdu Schools, for teaching Spinning & Weaving (Cotton or Wool) card board modelling and leather work. The applicants should have passed the Basic Training Examinations as are held at Wardha, C.P., Loni, etc.

The salary of the selected candidates will be according to the educational and the training qualifications as fixed by the Schools Committee. They will also be amenable to the Municipal Service Regulations and the Provident Fund benefits.

The applicants should state in their applications, the qualifications and examinations passed by them in their mother-tongue and in Hindustani, certificates held, the particulars as regards their experience in teaching, their mother-tongue and the date of birth.

Applications together with copies of their certificates should be addressed to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, Bombay (7), so as to reach her not later than 15th June, 1949.

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road,
Bombay, 14th May, 1949. 4455

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
Electric Grid Department
TENDER NOTICE
Specification No. ELG/T-11.
SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT
for
the South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.....

No. T. 4/S-9. The time and date for receiving the Tenders against above specification is extended upto 5 p.m. on Friday, the 29th July, 1949. The tenders will be opened on the 30th July, 1949, at 11a.m.

Dated 16-5-1949
V. R. VAIDYA
Executive Engineer (Transmission) for Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay
Electric Grid Offices,
Foreshore Road,
Bombay 1. 4441

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Martin Burn Ltd., will be held on Friday, the 10th June, 1949, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th September, 1948.
(ii) To declare a Dividend.
(iii) To elect Directors.
(iv) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th June, 1949, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
A. G. GIDLEY.
Secretary.

Calcutta, 18th May, 1949.

NOTE—The dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on and after 20th June, 1949, only to those Shareholders so entitled or their mandatees whose names appear in the Company's books on the 2nd June, 1949. No application for warrants will be necessary. 4461

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING.
WANTED.

BUS DRIVERS with the following qualifications:—

a) Age—between 23 and 35 years.
b) Height— 5' 4" or over.
c) Without glasses vision should be normal.
d) Clean Driving Licence of at least 1 year's standing with Heavy Transport Vehicle Endorsement.
e) Documentary evidence to prove that applicant has driven Heavy Transport Vehicle for one year.

Apply

J. R. TALEYARKHAN,
Traffic Manager,
4213

TENDER NOTICE

JOINT (G. I. P. M. S M. & B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS) PURCHASING BOARD

ON BEHALF of the Joint Purchasing Board, the Deputy General Manager 'Grainshops', G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, invites sealed Tenders for the supply of the following commodities to the Railway's Godowns situated in the Bombay Presidency.

QUANTITIES REQUIRED IN BENGAL MDS

G. I. P. RAILWAY / B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Grainshop Godown	Ground-nut oil.	Grainshop Godown	Tur-dal	Moong dal	G. Nut oil	Til oil
Bhusaval	1,500	Bombay Central	2,220	535	...	1,350
Poona	200	Dohad	.....	...	100	.....
Dhond	200	Bulsar	1,200	600	750	.....
Sholapur	160	Surat	900	...	525	.....
Shahabad	160	Broach	360	...	300	.....
		Jegadia	.....	...	90	.....
M. & S. M. RAILWAY		Nandurbar	375	...	225	.....
		Amalner	.....	...	105	.....
Grainshop Godown	Kardi oil	Ahmedabad	900	485	200	.....
		Viramgam	.....	120	180	.....
		Anand	.....	...	200	.....
		Nadiad	.....	...	75	.....
Hubli	1,700	Godhra	.....	...	300	.....
		Abu Road	.....	250	...	450
		Palanpur	.....	...	...	50

Each set of Tender documents will include the requirements of one Railway only and may be obtained from the Office of the Deputy General Manager 'Grainshops' G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

Tenders should bear the following superscription on the cover.

"TENDER NO. JT/PB/T"

Tenders should be sent by post to or deposited at the Office of the Deputy General Manager 'Grainshops', G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to reach that office not later than 15 hrs. on 30-5-1949.

4430

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

WORKS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF FRERE BASIN FOR LIGHTERAGE TRAFFIC.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works in connection with the above scheme:—

(a) Constructing R.C.C. roads including drainage arrangement.
(b) Enclosing six sheds (2 Nos. 160'-0"x160'-0"x14'-0", 1 No. 200'-0"x160'-0"x14'-0", 2 Nos. 160'-0"x120'-0"x14'-0" and 1 No. 120'-0"x60'-0"x14'-0") with brick masonry walls.
(c) Paving the floors of above sheds with R.C.C.
(d) Constructing a lavatory block including drainage and water supply arrangements.

Instructions to tenderers. Conditions of Contract, Specifications, Schedule of Quantities and Rates, Form of Tender and Drawings can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 20/-. No tender will be considered which is not made in the prescribed form, and which is not accompanied by a sum of Rs. 3,750/- as earnest money.

The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderer. The tenders which are to remain open until disposed of by the Trustees will be received upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, 2nd June, 1949.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

4380

NOTICE
"ROGERS"
AERATED WATERS.

ON BEHALF of my clients Messrs. Rogers & Co., I wish to inform the public that the famous and reputed Rogers Aerated Waters are now sold in glass bottles which are the property of my clients and moulded with the name "Rogers". The bottles also have paper label's affixed to them, indicating different drinks with crown corks bearing their name "Rogers".

Consumers of my clients' reputed "Rogers" products are advised particularly to note that the bottles are the property of my clients and are moulded with the name "Rogers" and bearing their distinctive labels and crown corks on the bottles, indicating different drinks. This precaution is taken with a view not to allow cheap imitation of spurious manufacturers to pass off their products, for the products of "Rogers".

Attention of my clients Messrs. Rogers & Co., manufacturers of the famcus "Rogers" products has been drawn to the attempt made by spurious manufacturers and bottlers of aerated waters to pass off their inferior goods for the products of "Rogers" by bottling their inferior goods in bottles having the words and/or label or crown cork bearing the word "Rogers."

Such manufacturers and bottlers are hereby warned that henceforth if such attempt at infringement or passing off are detected, stern action will be taken against them in Courts of Law, both Criminal and Civil.

The retail dealers of such spurious manufacture will also be dealt with equally severely in a Court of Law, both Criminal and Civil.

RUSTOM R. DADACHANJI.
Advocate High Court.
4383

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS invited for one post of Monitor (Persian) in the Monitoring Service, All India Radio, Simla. Post temporary but likely to continue. Scale Rs. 160-10-320, plus usual allowances. A higher salary in the scale may be allowed to a specially qualified person.

Candidates should have good general education, knowledge of and interest in current Indian and world affairs and a speed of forty words per minute in typewriting (English) with ability to translate from Persian into English quickly and accurately. Knowledge of shorthand will be additional qualification.

No form of application prescribed. Applications should give details regarding age, qualifications, experience, community, father's name, present address and addresses during last three years Applications accompanied by a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 3|- (Re 1 in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates, and no fee in the case of deserving bonafide refugees) should reach the Director of Monitoring Service, All India Radio, Bantony, Simla, by the 15th June 1949. A bonafide refugee should send along with his application proof that he is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee and an attested copy of his Refugee Registration Card. Only applications sent in response to this advertisement will be considered. CANVASSING direct or indirect will DISQUALIFY. 4444

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for some posts of Sindhi teachers in the Municipal Sindhi Schools to be started shortly. The applicants should have passed Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination in Sindhi or any of its equivalent examination or any recognised Training Certificate Examination in Sindhi.

The salary of the selected candidates will be according to the educational and training qualifications as fixed by the Schools Committee. They will also be amenable to the Municipal Service Regulations and the Provident Fund benefits.

The applicants should state in their applications, the qualifications and examinations passed by them in their mother-tongue, certificates held, the particulars as regards their experience in teaching, date of birth, etc.

Applications together with copies of their certificates should be addressed to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay 7, so as to reach her not later than 15-6-1949.

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road, Bombay 7.
14th May, 1949. 4454

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
THE B. E. S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Red Bricks, Kalyan or equivalent will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on Monday, 23rd May, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. 4452

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

THE PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION BOARD invites sealed Tenders from Printing Presses for printing Magazines, Posters, Booklets, etc. Details can be had from the Board's Office in the Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. Last Date for receiving tenders is 30th May, 1949.

S. N. NADKARNI,
Secretary,
Provincial Prohibition Board.
Bombay, 16th May, 1949. 4451

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1949, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1948.
(2) To declare a Dividend on Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) To elect Directors who retain their office until the General Meeting under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect three Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1949, to FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1949, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AGARWAL & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 4th May, 1949.

NOTE:— The Dividend, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be payable from Monday, the 18th July, 1949, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 3rd June, 1949, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of such Shareholders.

To, THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED. 4450

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
Matunga, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

(a) One Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, (b) one Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, (c) One Lecturer in Textile in Textile Design, (d) Two Assistant Lecturers in Mechanical Engineering and one in Spinning. SALARY SCALES:— (a) Rs. 250-25-500, (b) Rs. 170-10-250, (c) Rs. 170-10-350 and (d) Rs. 130-10-200. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) A second class degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognized University or an equivalent qualification and three years practical experience in Workshop. (b) A degree or first class diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a recognized University or an equivalent qualification and two years workshop, drawing office or engineering laboratory experience. (c) Diploma in Arts with special qualification in Textile Design, (d) A degree or II Class diploma in Mechanical Engineering. Candidate with drawing office or practical experience will be given preference. For Spinning Lecturer, Diploma of the V. J. T. Institute in Textile Manufacturers with practical experience of at least three years. Teaching experience will be an additional qualification for all posts. AGE LIMIT: 30 years, but may be relaxed in suitable cases.

All the above posts carry Dearness allowance and benefit of Provident Fund. Suitable candidates may be given higher starting salary.

Applications for posts should be made on the prescribed form of application obtainable from the Principal & Secretary, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay 19, and should reach him not later than Friday, the 3rd June, 1949.

P. N. JOSHI,
Principal & Secretary.
Dated 16th May, 1949. 4449

NOTICE
D.P.H. (BOMBAY)

THE PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College, Bombay, invites applications for the course of Diploma in Public Health (Bombay University). Applicants must be medical graduates (M.B., B.S.), of Bombay or of a recognised University. The Course of Part I will be held in the Grant Medical College, from June, 1949 and the terms will be as follows:—

10th June to 10th October,
10th November to 10th April, 1950.

The Examination will be held in the third week of April, 1950.

The course for Part II will be conducted by the G. S. Medical College, Bombay, and will commence on 10th June, 1950 and will occupy the same academic terms. The Examination in Part II will be held in April, 1951.

The fee for Part I will be Rs. 200/- and for Part II will be Rs. 250/-.

Out of 12 seats available 4 seats are reserved for ex-service officers. Ex-service officers who are admitted to the D. P. H. Course at this College are given the concession of exemption from the payment of the tuition fees for the course.

The last date of receiving applications is 31ST MAY, 1949. 4458

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from both men and women candidates for posts of typists in the School Committee's Office in the grade of Rs. 75-5-95-6-125-7-160-E. B.-8-200-10-220 plus Rs. 10/ p.m. Typing Allowance plus the Dearness Allowance at the rates which will be fixed from time to time by the Schools Committee. The candidates must have at least passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University or must possess similar other qualifications, and must possess a certificate, from a recognised Institution, in Typewriting of having a minimum speed of 40 words a minute. Applicants will have to be first interviewed by the Board of Examiners and will have to come for interview at their own cost. Names of selected candidates will be placed on the approved list. The selected candidates will have to work in leave vacancies off and on before being appointed in the permanent posts according to their seniority. The age of the candidates should not be below 18 or above 35.

The selected candidates will be subject to the Municipal Service Regulations and will also get the benefit of Municipal Provident Fund Regulations.

Intending applicants should state in their applications their qualifications, previous experience, if any, age, mother-tongue, and should send their applications to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7), so as to reach her on or before the 15th June, 1949.

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road,
Bombay, (7).
Bombay, 16th May, 1949. 4456

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS invited for three posts of Assistant, one each in the Arabic, Persian and Afghan-Persian units of the External Services Division A.I.R. New Delhi. The post of Assistant (Persian) is permanent; the other two posts are temporary but likely to continue. Pay Rs. 200/- p.m. in the scale Rs. 200-10-330. Usual allowances admissible.

Candidates must have good general education, knowledge of current world affairs, a voice suited to the microphone, a good command of Arabic/Modern Persian/Classical Persian, and ability to translate accurately and quickly from Arabic/Modern Persian/Classical Persian into English. Selected candidates would be required to assist the Deputy Director Middle East, and to listen in to broadcasts in Arabic/Modern Persian/Classical Persian and to write notes on them in English Age limit between 25 and 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. Women eligible.

Selected candidates will be called for written test and interview and will be required to attend at their own expense.

No form of application prescribed. Applications should give details regarding age, qualifications, experience, community, father's name, present address and addresses during the last three years.

Applications should reach the Director, External Services, Broadcasting House, New Delhi, by the 15th June, 1949. Applications not sent in response to this advertisement will not be considered. CANVASSING direct or indirect will DISQUALIFY. 4462

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Store Keeper in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on Rs. 100-8-140-10-250 plus the usual allowances admissible under the rules. A B.Sc. (Hons.) and preferably an M.Sc. in Chemistry should only apply. The selected candidate will have to join on 1st June, 1949. Candidates should be less than 25 years at the time of appointment but this condition may be relaxed in special cases. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the Principal, Royal Institute of Science on or before the 26th May, 1949. The form of application and the memo of information can be had from the Principal on application. Two annas stamped envelope with full address of the applicant to accompany enquiry. 4463

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
Matunga, Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE is affiliated to the University of Bombay for the B.E. (Civil, Mechanical & Electrical) and B.Text. degree courses. Application forms for admission to the courses are available from the Principals of Arts and Science Colleges or from the Office of the "Joint Admission Board." C/o Joint Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay."

A copy of the prospectus containing information about (i) the Institute, (ii) tuition fees and (iii) hostel accommodation, etc., is available for sale on payment of Re. 1/- in advance including postage.

P N. JOSHI,
Principal & Secretary.
16th May, 1949. 4459

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS

AUCTION SALE of 1,10,388 Gunny Bags (In convenient lots), by order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, at Shed No. 8 Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 25 per cent cash deposit, and Sales Tax. For catalogues apply to: CRAWFORD & CO., 132, Apollo Street, Fort, Ph. 20521.

Expansion Of Fisheries

BOMBAY GOVT. OPEN TWO SCHOOLS

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

The Government of Bombay, it is now learnt, have opened Fisheries Schools at Majali in North Kanara and in Deobag, Bithbhan and Jaitapan in the Ratnagiri District. They have also acquired sites in the same Districts for a Marine Giological Research Centre, and for a Fish farm at Kapoli.

But, only spade work seems to have been done in the more ambitious project of erecting ice and cold storage plants all along the coast, especially in the fishing regions. Work with regard to the establishment of a Research Station at Karwar, has been temporarily abandoned, as the Government of India is expected to initiate such a station in that place.

In their desire to promote the breeding of new types and varieties of fish, Government imported a large consignment of fingerlings, fattenned them in nursery thanks and released them in the Kathra and Pashan tanks at Poona.

In all the Government have been able to spend Rs. 2,40,958 out of an estimated sum of Rs. 17,73,965. The amount includes the expenses incurred in sending two fisher boys to U.S., for specialising in the subject, and the fitting of two fishing vessels with marine engines.

Their comprehensive scheme in this direction, which comprised, the setting up of an Aquarium at Bombay, development of Indian fisheries by setting up Fish Farms, provision of higher technical training for fishermen, grant of loans and subsidies for adopting modern fishing methods, establishment of fisheries schools, and many other items, have been modified to some extent for want of necessary equipment as well as trained personnel.

The construction of the Aquarim is partly completed, one floor having been alredy put up.

City Businessman Arrested

Alleged To Have Received Stolen Properties

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Somabhai Chotalal Patel, described as a city businessman was arrested by the C.I.D. in Bombay yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen property, comprising three radio sets and three typewriters.

According to the Police statement in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown at Esplanade today, this property was a part of other property valued at Rs. 1,00,000 stolen from business firms in the city.

The accused was ordered to be remanded to police custody till May 30.

Soft Coke For Bombay Housewives

KEROSENE AVAILABLE IN LARGE QUANTITIES

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

A definite step calculated to reduce the black-marketing of coke in the City, by flooding the city with a good substitute to gas coke, has been taken by the Government of Bombay. Realising, the hardships to which the housewives of Bombay are put, by the acute short supply of this commodity, the Government have made arrangements with the Bengal Collieries for the supply of soft coke in large quantities.

While the monopoly procurement of soft coke is vested in Government hands, it is controlled in price and handed over to distributors. Soft coke is available to any citizen who will apply to the Government and procure the requisite permit.

Soft coke, it is learnt, is as cheap, if not cheaper than gas coke and as useful.

Government have also increased the quantity of kerosene supplied to ration card-holders and it is felt that some coke users who had taken to the use of coke due to the scarcity of kerosene, will now switch over to kerosene as it is available in large quantities.

"PARTY LINE" SYSTEM SCRAPPED

Telephone Numbers Of 1,000 Subscribers Changed

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

The numbers of about 1,000 telephones in Bombay, rented by subscribers under the "party line" system for the past several years, have been changed with the introduction of the message rate on Sunday, Mr. M. Sundaram, General Manager of Bombay District Telephones, told the "Bombay Chronicle" today.

Under the "party line" system the telephone lines of two subscribers were so arranged that they could not obtain connections with other numbers simultaneously. For this voluntary sacrifices, the old Telephone Company charged them at concession rates.

It was stated that this system was not found satisfactory and the telephone authorities discontinued the arrangements about three months back. However, the individual subscribers were not notified and continued to enjoy through service.

With the introduction of the message rate system the "party line" arrangements were scrapped finally and yesterday the owners of all the 1,000 and odd telephones were informed of the change in their numbers. Mr. Sundaram said that a directory of the changes would be ready in a fortnight.

Digitized with Marathi Sahitya Parishad Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

GEMINI'S
CHANDRALEKHA
(Hindi)
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 2 Shows: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
Advance booking daily between 8-30 A.M. & 12-30 and 3-00 P.M. and 6-30 P.M.
and at
CITY LIGHT
DAILY 3 SHOWS
3, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M.
Extra Show at 11-45 A.M. on Friday, Saturday & Sunday
ALSO AT
LIDO SANTA CRUZ
SWASTIK MALAD
NEW MODEL KURLA
VENKATESH VILE PARLE

TIMELY-TOPICAL
REMINDER!
JAIMANI DEWAN'S
LAHORE
Starring NARGIS, KARAN DEWAN
6th Combined Week
MINERVA Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
RIVIOLI AND JAI-HIND
Daily 1, 3-30, 6-30, 9-45 p.m.
KISMET
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30 p.m.
Bandra Talkies
Daily: 1, 3-45 & 9-45 p.m.
A W I Theatres Ltd. Release.

8TH CROWDED WEEK
Rajkamal's
APNA DESH
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
NEW WEST END
Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30.
Adv. Booking as usual

HE LAUGHED OVER
OVER THE DEAR ONES DEATH...
Because his heart was soaked dry of tears
NOBLE ARTS
DIL-KI-DUNIYA
Starring: MUNAWAR SULTANA, GITABALI, JASWANT, MADAN PURI, SUMAN, MAZHARKHAN
Direction: MAZHARKHAN Music: PT. GOVINDRAM
Running to Packed Houses at
KAMAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Mat. Sun. at 1
FAIRYLAN Release. Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

WITH MUSIC & POETRY
HE HAS SWEEPED THE HEARTS OF BOMBAY
MURARI Pictures
SAIGAL
with SAIGAL, SURAIYA, WASTI
Running Simultaneously at
SWASTIK, Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Ad. Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
EXCELSIOR, Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Ad. Booking 9-30 to 1 & 2 to 6
—A SWASTIK INDIA LAD. Release
TAJ 4, 7 & 10

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

HINDU: Vaishakh Vad 6, 2005
MUSLIM: Rajjab 19, 1368
PARSI: Adar 18, 1318
SUNRISE: 6-3 a.m.,
SUNSET: 7-7 p.m.
HIGH-TIDE: 03-40, 16-52.
LOW-TIDE: 09-35, 23-44.

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study class on "Our God and other Gods" at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain.

RAMKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Swami Japanandaji of Rajkot will discourse on "Patanjala Yoga Sutras" from today (Wednesday) at Centre premises, 7 p.m.

THEFT SUSPECT REMANDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Shivram Mahadeo Jadhav suspected to be connected with the theft of cotton and woollen cloth valued at Rs. 76,000 from the Railway Station at Kalyan was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday.

★ ★ ★

'CHAR-DIN'

PROMISES
TO OFFER YOU
Joy of your
LIFE TIME!
RATAN PICTURES'
LAUGH-LINED
Musical Romance!
'Char-Din'
A MALIKA PUKHRAJ Production.
Directed by: M. SADIQ
Music: SHYAM SUNDER
Songs: SHAKIL BADAYONI
Story and Dialogues:—AZM BAZIDPURI
(A Liberty Release)
Starring: SURAIYA Shyam Jayant, Badri Prasad, Randhir and Cuckoo and Om Prakash
Opening on Friday, 27th May
at three theatres
ROXY,
Jai-Hind, Rivoli

IT BRINGS THE LIGHT of UNDERSTANDING
Standard Pictures Corp.
ROSHNI
REHANA, MUMTAZALI
late Mr. V. H. DESAI
Story Songs: SANTOSHI
Music: C. RAMCHANDRA
NOVELTY
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
NEPTUNE
BANDRA
Daily 12-45, 3-45, 6-45 & 9-45
A Central F. D. Release

CITY STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVES

About 4,800 Persons Resume Work

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Filth-ridden Bombay is gradually regaining the moderate respectability, that characterised the City, in the pre-strike period. In the words of Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, "with half the normal number—about 4,800 we are attending to 75 per cent of the sanitation of the City". The figures applied to the Conservancy section.

The main roads of the city, show signs of some sort of an attempt at cleaning, both yesterday and this morning. This is visible on Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Lamington Road, and parts of Mohamadali Road. Crowford Market did not exhude the unbearable stench of previous days. The fish section appeared to have been cleaned and washed. But, drains and gutters which were overflowing, have not been brought under control, due to the terrific shortage of drain-men.

The Municipal Commissioner told reporters to-day that about 4,800 persons had now turned up for work in all. While attendance in all the wards showed a steady increase, attendance in the Mahim ward had fallen off, due to the assault by stone throwing, of two loyal workers last night. The injured men had been removed to hospital. The assaults seem to have intimidated other workers of this ward from coming forward.

The Commissioner said that 57 Municipal lorries, were functioning from the morning, out of a total fleet of 60. The Municipality was trying to arrange for drainage gangs to undertake the work of clearing the chokes in residential areas. In this connection the Commissioner said that the Municipality was in need of 200 drainage men to whom they would give permanent jobs if they came forward. They would get a net payment of Rs. 76 per month.

The Municipal Commissioner had also contacted the representatives of refugee organisations and he felt sure that some reinforcement of refugees would become available to them. Though officially the Home Guards had not been called out, the Commandant had instructed the men to co-operate with the Municipality and help them in all ways. "It may become necessary to call them out, if intimidating methods are adopted", he said, referring to the assaults on loyal workers reported yesterday and this morning.

Drivers and cleaners of the Municipality, numbering 100 have been served with ultimatums to report for duty before this evening, as otherwise they will be dismissed. The time margin may be extended by 24 hours.

To a question, as to why the Municipality did not start negotiations, Mr. Patel said, "The arrested men are welcome to start negotiations if they want to. Let them say at least what they want". He was sure that if they wrote to him or to the Government, such correspondence would be forwarded by the authorities.

Referring to the alleged repudiation of responsibility by the arrested men, who are stated to have shifted it on to the Communists, the Commissioner showed the reporters, a printed handbill which had come into his possession.

The bill exhorted the workers to abstain from work, till the arrested men were released. It was printed over the signatures of Mr. G. J. Mane and Mr. P. T. Borale.

He showed another handbill signed by Mr. D. Jogdia, which asked the workers, "The battle is on; be ready".

Mr. Patel did not take the reporters into confidence about the possibility of Ahmedabad sweepers coming to Bombay, to help ease the situation. He simply said, "I don't know".

CASES OF VIOLENCE

Judging by their resort to violent methods, sweepers of the Bombay Municipality on strike since Friday seem to be growing desperate.

It is reported that six men were injured in a general melee involving loyal workers and strikers. It is stated that a party of sweepers on duty were stoned near the Plaza Cinema, Dadar, on Monday evening, when half a dozen of them were injured.

A similar incident was reported this morning from Mahim when unknown miscreants hurled stones at groups of sweepers who had reported for work. Six of them were injured and had to be taken to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

Radio

BOMBAY A

244 metres (1231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9550 kc/s).

Transmission I 7-30 a.m. (Dur-garam, 7-45 P.C. Khopkar, 8-0 News in English, 8-15 News in Hindustani, 8-30 Raj Khosla.

Transmission II 244 metres (1,231 kc's) 41,44 metres (7240 kc's) 12-45 G.G. Kharadkar, 1-0 News in Gujarati, 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News n English, 1-40 Lunch-hour Music.

Transmission III 244 metres (1231 kc's) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc's) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 metres (7,240 kc's) from 8-0 to 11 p.m.

5-0 Madan Bongle. 5-30 As in Bombay B, 6-0 News in English 6-10 News in Hindustani, 6-20 Ramachar Bhadri, 6-30 Madan Bongale, 7-0 Topic of the Day, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Ramesh Nadkarni, 7-30 P.S. Khopkar, 7-45 Noorjehan Aur Khursheed, 8-0 Raj Khosla. 8-15 News in Gujarathi, 8-30 As in Bombay B, 9-0 News in English, 9-15 News in Hindustani, 9-30 As in Bombay B, 10-0 Marguerite Long (Piano) and the Symphony Orchestra, 10-20 Lists. 11-0 close down.

BOMBAY B

353 metres (850 kc's) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc's)

Transmission I 7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A, 7-45 News in Kannada 8-0 Mohantara Ajinkya, 8-30 News in Marathi, 8-45 Madan Bongle.

Transmission II 352 metres (850 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9-550 kc/s).

12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A, 12-50 News in Marathi, 1-0 Raj Khosla, 1-10 Mishra Sangeet, 1-40 News in Hindustani, 1-50 Rang Tarang, 2-20 Sitar Par Sarang.

Transmission III 353 metres (85 kc/s) 41.44 metres 7.240 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 metres (4880 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11 p.m.

5-0 to 5-30 As in Bombay A, 5-36 G. G. Kharadkar, 6-0 Ramesh Nadarni, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners, 7-15 As in Bombay A, 7-30 Commercial News, 7-45 News in Kannada, 8-0 News in Marathi, 8-15 Master Durgaram, 8-30 Talk in Hindustani, 8-45 R. S. Khopkar, 9-0 Mohantara Ajinkya, 9-30 Ramesh Nadkarni, 9-40 Anything Goes, 9-45 The Week in Retrospect, 10-0 "Kalyan Khajina", 10-30 Mohantara Ajinkya, 11-0 Close down.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD

250 metres (1,200 kc/s) 326.1 metres (920 kc/s).

Transmission I a.m. 7-30 Morning Variety, 8-0 News in English, 8-15 Savitaben Pandya, 8-30 Sundarlal M. Shah 8-45 News in Gujrati.

Transmission II 6-0 p.m. News in English, 6-10 Nagardas Arjandas 6-25 C S. Gowaikar, 6-30 Gramjano Mate, 6-35 Majur Bhao Mate, 7-0 Stree Sammelan, 7-30 C. S. Gowaikar (From Baroda only), 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Savitaben Pandya, (From Baroda only), 8-0 Vilayat Khan, 8-10 Local Announcements, 8-15 News in Gujarati, 8-30 Nagardas Arjandas, 8-45 Manilal Raval, 9-0 News in English, 9-15 Film Songs, 9-30 Navi Navlika, 9-45 Bharatiya Sangeet, 10-0 Sundarlal M. Shah. 10-15 Manilal Raval, 10-30 Close down.

A.I.R. BOMBAY STATION ENGINEER FOR GENEVA

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

Mr. B. Y. Nerurkar, Station Engineer, All India Radio, Bombay, left for Geneva today to attend the Radio Administrative Conference to which he has been appointed as a delegate.

FOOD RATIONING IN BHADGAON

Statutory rationing of foodgrains, namely, of rice, wheat, bajri, barley, jowar, maize, overseas millets, including milo, and their products is introduced in the small towns of Bhadgaon and Kasoda, with effect from May 17.

An order has also been issued under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1948, restricting the acquisition and possession by various persons of rationed articles in the abovementioned towns.

In accordance with the provision of this Order, on and after May 17 every person residing in the rationed area of these towns, shall, whenever the stock of any of the rationed articles in his possession or under his control exceeds the normal quantity required by his household and whenever he acquires any quantity of that articles, while his stock exceeds such normal quantity, furnish to the Rationing Officer of his town a statement of the stock of that article. On receipt of such statement, the Rationing Officer will cancel the necessary number of coupons of his foodgrains ration card or permit.

This order will not apply to such quantity of the rationed articles held by any person which has already been declared by him in his declaration form or other prescribed form and against which coupons have already been cancelled on his foodgrains ration card or permit, that is to say, stocks already declared should not be included in the above statement.

The normal quantity of each rationed foodgrain for a person of and above six years of age is 22½ lbs. or its equivalent in local weight and for a person below 6, half the above quantum. For the holders of foodgrain ration permits the nomal quantity should be calculated at the rate of 11¼ lbs. or its equivalent in local weights per unit on a foodgrain ration permit.

The necessary notifications in this matter are being published in Part I of "the Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of 17 May, 1949.

Bombay Government's Building Projects

PROGRESSING AT SNAIL'S PACE

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

The miserable pace with which the different building propects of the Government of Bombay are progressing, was highlighted by a report which has been officially submitted to the Government by the department concerned.

A sum of Rs. 2,29,55,000 was sanctioned by the Provincial Legislature in order to enable Government to put through certain of its building programmes. It has now been intimated to the Government that only Rs. 56,000 has been spent upto March, 31, 1948. The excuse given is the paucity of building material and the anti-inflationary measures recommended by the Central Government to different provinces.

The original amount was sanctioned for building Government colleges, inspection, bunglows, jail quarters. It is stated that the only parts of this multifarious programme, offices, and jail and police officers' programme, which were touched were those pertaining to the building of the Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Mahoi and the adjunct to the Civil Secretariat at the Royal Institute of Science compound.

The proportion of the amount spent to the amount sanctioned is just one quarter per cent.

68 SWEEPERS ON STRIKE JAILED

One Who Promised To Join Duty, Released

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

Sixty eight Municipal sweepers residing at Municipal chawls at Forras Road, who were stated to have abstained from work since Sunday last, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to four months by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown, at the Esplanade Court today, under the Public Security Measures Act.

Among these were three Mukadams employed by the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality who were sentenced to four months' R.I. The Magistrate said that these Mukadams were doing more responsible work and he took a more serious view of their abstainance from work.

At the outset, the Magistrate warned the strikers not to demonstrate or shout slogans in the Court.

All the strikers were produced before the Magistrate in eight batches.

One scavenger, Vishram Mooga, who gave an assurance to the Magistrate that he would join duty forthwith was, however, released by the Magistrate, who remarked that a close watch would be kept on him. Baburao Tukaram Chavan, Sanitary Superintendent in E Ward East, of Bombay Municipality, agreed to take the scavenger back to work.

Another scavenger, who pleaded that he was on leave for one month, from Sunday last, was told that his case would be examined by his superior officers and he would have to appear again before the Magistrate.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM C. V. SHAH

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Shah, a newspaper proprietor and publisher, had on May 10, 1949, filed declarations before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, as printer and publisher of (1) the Bharat Samachar (Gujerati evening daily) (2) the Advocate of India (English weekly) (3) Mathrubhumi (Gujerati mroning daily) (4) Bharat (Marathi evening daily and (5) Chitra (Marathi morning daily) and also as keeper of the Shah Printing Press and the Bharati Printing Press.

Today the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders under Section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency powers) Act 1931 requiring the deposit of a security of Rs. 500 in respect of each of the declaration.

Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Shah today deposited a total sum of Rs. 3,500 as per orders.

WEATHER

POONA, May 17 (API): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 (IST) on May 17, 1949:

Ahmedabad 104 79 0 0 minus 0.3, Ahmednagar 103, Bangalore 93 72 0 2.4 minus 1.1, Baroda 106 81 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 92 82 0 0 0, Calcutta 91 81 0 15.6 plus 11.1, Colombo 88 77 0.7 26. 9 plus 10.2, Delhi 110 85 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Hyderabad (Dn) 102 79 0 0.5 minus 1.1, Lucknow 100 81 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Madras 94 82 T 0.9 minus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 85 69 0 0.1 minus 1.3, Mangalore 90 78 0 2.6 minus 0.3, Nagpur 110 84 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Poona 101 75 0.2 0.3 minus 0.5, Sholapur 103 79 T 1.9 plus 1.1, Simla 80 66 0 2.3 minus 0.6, Surat 100 81 0 0 minus 0.2

Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday, May 17, 1949:

Thunderstorm-rain has been widespread and locally heavy in Malabar and widespread in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. Local showers have occurred in the East Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and a few showers in Bihar and south-east Madras.

Both day and night temperatures were appreciably above normal in the East Punjab, the West United Provinces and Vindya Pradesh.

Forecast valid until the evening of 18th: Rainfall will decrease but will continue to be widespread in Malabar.

Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, the Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras and at a few stations in West Bengal, the East Central Provinces and along the Orissa—Circars Coast.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 3660 miles away from Poona was recorded by the Seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 10 hours 12 minutes (IST) on Monday, May 16, 1949.

No Rains Expected In City

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Although welcome clouds have been hovering over Bombay, giving much needed relief from the scorching sun of recent days, weather experts do not expect any rains in the city.

The utmost that the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau would porphecy is the "possibility of thundery conditions over the ghats in the evening."

The weather bulletin for the rest of the country is as follows: There have been fairly widespread and heavy rainfall in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore reporting four inches each, and Calicut and Alleppey three inches. Thunder showers have been reported from Bombay Deccan and South Konkan. Thunder showers are expected in South Konkan and South Bombay Deccan.

As far as Bombay is concerned, fair to cloudy weather is forecast for the next 36 hours.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
"HAJ-LINE"
HAJ—1949

We have pleasure in announcing that our s.s. "JALADURGA" will sail from Bombay to Jeddah after Ramzan on the following dates:—

On 2nd August, 1949
On 26th August, 1949

Pilgrims are requested to reach Bombay four days prior to sailing dates.

RETURN FARES (including food)

First Class	Rs.	1105/-	These fares do not include Kamaran Q. dues, Jeddah Sanitation dues and Boat hire,, which amounts to Rs. 74/12.
Second Class	Rs.	790/-	
Deck	Rs.	398/-	

For further particulars please apply at the following address:—

SCINDIA HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY NO. 1
Telegram Address:—JALANATH, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSALS

Sealed tenders in prescribed form are invited for the purchase and removal of approximately 4,600 doz. Sheets and 7,46,900 ft. of 35 m.m. Time Barred Films located at Delhi, Dehra Dun and Bombay. Available details of the stores, instructions to tender, conditions of sale and inspection permit, are contained in tender forms obtainable from the Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and the Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras on payment of Rs 5/- per set.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, M.M. & H. Directorate, New Delhi, and should reach him latest by 4.00 p.m. on June 20, 1949.

Issued by
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.
A.C. 23

Service to Motorists
The best driver is the one who knows most about his car, so that he can get the most out of it. These tips will help you to get the best out of your car. For instance,
3 DO YOU KNOW... THAT YOUR TYRES
carry all the load and braking stresses, and transmit the full driving power to the road. To get the most out of them, they need a little attention from time to time. Here's how YOU can extract long and faithful service from your tyres . . .
KEEP YOUR BRAKES PROPERLY ADJUSTED
USE AN ACCURATE PRESSURE GAUGE
INFLATE TYRES TO CORRECT PRESSURE
CHECK FRONT WHEEL ALIGNMENT REGULARLY
REPAIR CUTS AND OTHER DAMAGE PROMPTLY
CHANGE TYRES AROUND AS SHOWN EVERY 2000 MILES
IT WILL PAY YOU TO KNOW WHAT GOES ON HERE
And it will pay you, too, to remember that only the best tyres are good enough for you and for your car . . .
INDIA Super
THE FINEST TYRES MADE

FRANCO SPAIN PUT IN ITS PLACE

U. N. Assembly Throws Out Move To Revive Relations

INDIA AMONG 15 OPPOSERS

FLUSHING MEADOWS, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations resolutions calling for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Spain was defeated to-night in the General Assembly. The resolution failed to obtain a two-thirds majority necessary for its adoption. The vote was 26 in favour 15 against and 16 abstentions.

The Nations voting in favour of the South American motion on Spain were: Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Equador, Egypt, Salvador, Greece, Honduras Iceland, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paragua, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, Turkey, South Africa, Venezuela, Yemen, against Australia, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Gaumtemala, India, Israel, Mexico, Newzealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

ABSTENTIONS:

Afghanistan, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Iran, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom United States. Costa Rica and Cuba were absent.

A polish resolution calling for a ban on arms exports to Spain and a ban on agreements or treaties with the Franco Government was defeated in the general assembly by 40 votes to 6 with 7 abstentions.

AIRCRAFT SUPPLY TO FRANCO

FLUSHING, May 16. (UPA): Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, today charged that Poland, through an unnamed intermediary, had been conducting negotiations for the supply of 500 aircraft engines and propellers to the Franco regime in Spain.

McNeil, first speaker this afternoon when the United Nations General Assembly resumed the Spanish debate, did not specifically charge that Poland delivered the equipment, but said a credit of £95,000 was approved last year by a "commercial intermediary" on behalf of Spain's official exchange control agency.

McNeil said that Jumo engines were manufactured by a Junkers firm and were normal installation in many types of German war planes which Franco held. He tied his charge with a denial of accusations by Polish delegate Julius Katz-suchy that Britain had already supplied jet planes to Franco.

McNeil said: "In March, 1947, the British firm, Rolls Royce, received an order from a Spanish firm for 400 Merlin aero engines. On enquiry it was ascertained that these engines were intended for installation in Spanish-built Heinkel bomber air frames. Permission for the export of these engines was not granted... the Jumo engines were, as far as we can discover, from surplus stocks and they almost certainly were intended for the Heinkel bomber frames which we refused to engine."

McNeil did not disclose the source of his information but emphasized that payment from the commercial intermediary to Poland was to be made in sterling over a transferable account.

McNeil spoke as the United Nations went into last phases of its debate on Franco Spain with the fate of the Latin American resolution to rescind the 1946 ban against the maintenance of diplomatic chiefs in Madrid by members of the world organization resting on a hair-breath decision.

The General Assembly is expected to vote late to-night. Although a spokesman for the four co-sponsors of the measure—Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru—claimed enough support to put the resolution through by a narrow margin, less prejudiced observers expected it to miss the required two-thirds majority.

'Daily Pratap' Wins Appeal

FORFEITURE ORDER SET ASIDE

NEW DELHI May 17. (U.P.I.): Severe strictures on the officials of the present administration saying that "the official mind still moves in the old groove of suspicion and distrust", were made by the Chief Justice of East Punjab High Court, Mr. S. R. Das, while delivering the judgment last week in the appeal filed by "Daily Pratap" against forfeiture of its security and demand of a fresh security of Rs. 5,000 by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, last year.

The appeal was heard by a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice Mr S. R. Das, Mr. Justice Falshaw and Mr. Justice Achru Ram.

Upholding the appeal and setting aside the order of forfeiture the judges in the judgment said: "The change in the country and the new set-up do no not appear in the least to have brought about any change in the outlook of the executive and the old vain susceptibilities still linger in their mind. Our newly won freedom has not broadened their vision and they are still prone to stifle legitimate comments and criticisms. The outpourings of aggrieved persons who pray for redress instead of being appeased are sought to be smothered with the handy weapon of the law of sedition."

Dealing with the two items on which the order of forfeiture was based, viz., (1) A letter of a refugee staying in the the Kingsway Camp and (2) a news item regarding walkout of Maulana Azad and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai from the meeting of the Working Committee, the Chief Justice remarked that the letter was nothing more than an impassioned appeal to an editor of a newspaper by a refugee on behalf of all refugees who in their belief had suffered and sacrificed their all to take up their cause fearlessly and to wake up the Government towards their responsibilities towards the refugees.

POLICE FORCE IN FRENCH INDIA

"Municipal Assembly Has No Control Over Them"

PARIS, May 16 (PTI-Reuter)—The statute of municipal administration of Chandranagore, French India, does not bring the local police under the control of the Municipal Assembly, a French Overseas Ministry spokesman told Reuter today. The spokesman was commenting on a week-end report from Calcutta that Mr. Deban Das, President of the Chandranagore Municipal Assembly had accused the French administrator of the city of violating a pledge to transfer Government to locally elected representatives. Mr. Das describes as "insolence" the refusal of the local police to recognise the Municipal Assembly's authority it was reported. The French spokesman said today that the Chandranagore police as a body dependent on the budget of the French High Commissioner at Pondicherry. "I do not think there is any serious dispute" he added.

Karachi Station Master Jailed

HE ACCEPTED BRIBES

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 17.

Mr G. Mackel, former Station Master of Karachi, has been sentenced to 18 months' R. I. and Rs. 1,000 fine or in default 6 months' R. I. He was charged with having accepted bribes.

A Revenue clerk of Mirpurkhas has also been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 on a charge of having accepted a bribe of Rs. 30.

The Administrator of Karachi has suspended from serve a clerk of the Domicile Certificates Section of the District Magistrate's office on the ground that he was accepting bribes from the public before issuing certificates to them

India Intends To Keep Away From Power Politics

MRS. PANDIT REAFFIRMS POLICY

WASHINGTON, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, reaffirmed to-day that India intends to "steer clear of any alignment with any power bloc".

Mrs. Pandit, in her first press conference since taking over leadership of the Indian diplomatic mission in America, expressed the firm belief that it was possible for India to live together with the Eastern and Western Worlds.

It was demonstrated in the face of mutual danger in the second world war, she declared.

"I believe it could be demonstrated again".

Mrs. Pandit replying to questions said she regarded the United States and Russia as the world's "two power blocs". Asked whether she would not include Britain, she declared, "It is inevitable that the United States and Russia should be regarded as the two power blocs. The power resided in the United States. Europe counts for little because the United States gives backing even to Britain".

India, she added, looked upon itself as an advocate of world peace. It strongly opposed racial discrimination and the subjugation peoples.

She was questioned on the relationship between India and the Soviet Union, and declared that the Communist advance in China did not "at present" represent a threat to India. The only effect of the Communist successes in the Far East had been to build up the morale of the Communist elements in India.

These Indian Communists did not constitute a menace to the Indian Government because they were so small in number and weak in strength. They, however, had displayed a certain "nuisance value".

Asked whether she shared the disillusionment with Russia expressed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Ambassador asserted that it was necessary for Russia, as with any other country or person, to justify words by action.

She said her experience with Russia in the United Nations had been of a different kind to that of Mrs. Roosevelt, since Russia has sided with many of the objectives of India within the United Nations.

Mrs. Pandit said that she regarded the lifting of the Berlin blockade as a gesture of goodwill to the west by Russia rather than an action resulting from necessity.

"My feeling when I was in Moscow, however, was that the Russian people were neither prepared for nor desirous of war. After suffering more than most people in the last war, they are anxious to avoid another one".

INDIA CAN BE FRIENDLY WITH ALL NATIONS

A reporter asked whether India's industrial development objectives might have the effect of drawing India towards the West and thus provoke the enmity of Russia. Mrs. Pandit declared: "I think it is altogether possible for India to maintain friendship with all nations. India has much to gain from the friendship of all the world. This need not come in the way of her receiving help from all nations friendly to her".

She reiterated her statement in Delhi that India had no intentions of moving in the establishment of a Pacific Defence Pact, or of joining such a Pact if one were created.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS "VERY HAPPY"

Asked whether she believed India was receiving a "fair deal' from Britaid under her new role in the Commonwealth membership, Mrs. Pandit declared: "the relationships between Britain and India are very happy. It is an association which we believe will be of mutual benefit and therefore I think Britain is going to give a fair deal".

FOREIGN CAPITAL WILL RUN NO RISK IN INDIA

Mrs Pandit emphasised that India contemplated no discrimination against any foreign capital invested in any enterprise in India where private investments were to be permitted. She pointed out that India felt that certain industries should be financed wholly by the Indian Government but other projects would welcome foreign investment along with the private capital available within India. And I feel that foreign capital will not run the slightest risk in India", she added.

Indonesia—A Victim Of Dutch Conspiracy

'PRAVDA'S' ARTICLE ON REPUBLIC'S RECENT AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, May 16 (PTI-Reuter): 'Pravda' Communist Party newspaper today stated that the people of Indonesia "cannot be forced to reconcile themselves to the fate which the Dutch and the American invaders are preparing for them."

In an article on the recent Dutch-Indonesian Republic agreement, the paper said "under the agreement an area with a radius of 20 miles and a population of two and half million people is placed at the disposal of the Republic.

This is what the Indonesian Republic is to be like after the agreement in Batavia. And, for this magnanimous favour of the Dutch imperialists 70,000,000 people of the Republic—in Java, Sumatra, Madura—must at once cease guerilla warfare, give up the fight to be free and independent."

U. S. MOVE IN S. E. ASIA

'Pravda' said the main reason for the agreement was the United States policy of "suppressing the resistance of the Indonesian people in order to turn Indonesia into a base against the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia."

Stating that the United States wanted to "settle the Indonesian issue as soon as possible" owing to the success of the peoples liberation army in China," it added: "The Batavia agreement was likewise needed by the ruling circles of the United States and Holland in order to distract the attention of the world public from the Indonesia issue and thwart its discussion by the current session of the United Nations General Assembly."

"PRAVDA" said further in another article that every time the Dutch fail to crush the Republican forces in Indonesia they make new "trick" proposals to reach agreement.

"Consequently, after regaining strength and receiving arms from the United States and Britain, the Dutch invaders again perfidiously attack the Republic, burn down villages, bomb towns, and shoot down women and children" "Pravda" said.

CYCLOTRON WORKS IN CALCUTTA

First Of Its Kind In India

CALCUTTA, May 17 (API)—The cyclotron, acquired by the Calcutta University for bombardment of the atom, is to be placed under high vacuum conditions.

The cyclotron the first to be operated in India, has been working in the University College of Science since 1942. It was planned to attain a target of six million volts by 1946 but only a voltage of two million volts has been reached. This is ascribed to the high humidity prevailing in Calcutta and shortage of certain types of equipment. The first limitation is to be overcome by putting the cyclotron under high vacuum conditions and planes are now being worked out for the purpose.

The working of the cyclotron has so far been confined to bombardment of protons and production of artificial radio-active elements. The University has in this connection acquired one gramme of radium at a cost of Rs. 45,000 in place of 40 milligrammes originally possessed. The authorities propose to start a regular hospital service for supply of radon gas and artificial radio-active bodies to cancer hospitals in the country.

STATE INCURSION INTO TRADE

Merchants Chamber's Opposition

BOMBAY, May 17 (A.P.I.): The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, has opposed "any proposal for the State taking a direct interest, either wholely or in part, in any trading activity".

In a communication to the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, on State trading, the Chamber referred to the observations recently made by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister on the question of Government undertaking trading activities on the basis of a State Corporation. The Chamber stated that subsequently an "Ad Hoc" Committee had been set-up by Government to examine the proposal and to make recommendations to Government.

Expressing strong disapproval of any proposal involving the incursion of the State into the sphere of trade, the Chambers stressed its adherence to the principle of private enterprise in preference to Government enterprise or controlled enterprise.

The Chamber said: "It is very anxious that the future policy of the country in the matter of preserving freedom of trade should enshrine this basic principle. There is absolutely no need or justification for the State entering the sphere of trade, either whole-hog or in a limited form".

In support of this point of view, the Chamber said that "apart from the objections based on fundamental principle, even from the point of view of practical results, the State should have nothing to do with trading activities, as the machinery of the State is ill-equipped, lacks the necessary knowledge and experience and will not be influenced by factors and characteristics, which go to make the building up of a successful business undertaking".

Educational Concessions To "Refugee" Students

Students belonging to the families that have lost heavily in the communal disturbances of February 1948 in the districts of Belgaum, Satara, Kolaba and Poona and in the areas of the merged Deccan States are being given free-studentship on certain conditions. The Government of Bombay has now extended this scheme of assistance to such "refugee" students reading in Primary Training Colleges, who were hitherto not getting the benefits of it.

District Prohibition Board For Sangli

A District Prohibition Board has been constituted for the Sangli Group of States, with the Chief Administrator of Sangli as its President. Besides, there are 14 other members both officials and non-officials, on the Board.

INDO-SOUTH AFRICAN DISPUTE

Dr. Dadoo Welcomes Round Table Talks

BOMBAY, May 17 (API): Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, South African Indian Congress leader, welcomed the United Nations' General Assembly's resolution calling upon India, Pakistan and South Africa to meet in conference.

In a broadcast talk from A.I.R., Bombay station today, Dr. Dadoo said that the solution of the South African issue could not brook any further delay.

Dr. Dadoo added that the attitude of the western democracies at the United Nations had been one of support for South Africa. The imperialist powers were more concerned with consolidating and extending colonial domination over the continent of Africa than with the question of fundamental human rights of non-white people.

Referring to the recently published report of the Judicial Commission appointed by the South African Government to investigate the recent Durban riots, Dr. Dadoo said, "the Commission's report, as was not unexpected, is a whitewashing affair, attempting to conceal the basic causative factors behind a web of contradictions and frivolous assertions."

"In the Commission's findings no substantiation could be found for the allegation that the Indians were back-renting and the allegation of profiteering was found to be exaggerated. The Commission, was moreover, satisfied that the Africans have no genuine grievances about trading rights on bus services against the Indians.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR BOYS

Admission As Apprentices In Industrial Establishments

The Government of Bombay has invited applications before May 28, 1949, from young men of robust physique for admission as apprentices into textile mills and other industrial establishments in Bombay City under its Apprentice Scheme for the session 1949-50.

Under the scheme, which is now in its thirteenth year, candidates are trained at a number of industrial establishments in the City for a period of from three to five years, according to the nature of the course of apprenticeship. The scheme, which was started by the Government in 1937, with the object of providing suitable vocational training for relieving unemployment among the better educated classes, has so far enabled a good number of boys to get fixed up in industrial establishments.

Applicants, who should be either domiciled persons in Bombay Province or displaced persons from Pakistan, must at least have completed the pre-S.S.C. Examination Standard and be between 16 and 20 years of age.

Copies of the form of application and a general prospectus of the scheme can be had on request from the office of the Joint Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Building, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

TENDERS in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase and removal of each of the following Machine Tools Machines, Naval Craft, and Miscellaneous Stores.

A. Band saws of sizes 2" to 10" wide, various lengths; Circular saws 8" to 66" dia. of different gauges; Hand cross cut saws various sizes; Saw files triangular, half round, feather edged 4" to 12"; Pit saws; Web saws. Lap grinders; Safety switches and Emery wheels of sizes. Located at D.G.A. Stores, Depot, Ghatkopar. (Tender No. RCS CPM. 41071/13 96)

B 1. Pillar Drill 1 1 2" capacity belt drive — 1 No.
2. 12" cooper shaping machine belt drive — 1 No.
3. Oster Power vice to thread 3/4' to 2" pipe with motor 220 V — 1 No.
4. The Rapidor Machinster Power Hacksaw 6" x 6" — 1 No.
5. Saw bench continental 30" steel frame. — 1 No.
6 Lathe S.S. Sc. 5 1 2" centre x 3' 6" bed. — 1 No.
7. Air Compressor (US/42) — 1 No.
8. Kenco Motor Deiven screwing machine complete with equipment (UK 14) — 1 No.
9. 4 Spindle Horizontal drilling machine with motor — 2 Nos.
10 Harihar Lathe 6 1/2" x 4' 6" with equipment. — 2 Nos.
11. Lathe S.C. & S.F. No. Aligen 366-23 19 — 1 No.
12. Metropolitan motor. No. PM-2 DC 450V75 HP 150 Amp. — 1 No.
13. Air Compressor C.P.T. Model Two stage, Air-cooled direct coupled 250 cft. No. 26095 without motor M C No. C-10 — 1 No.
14. Bench circular Saw 24" Benton with Motor. — 1 No.
15. Capstan Lathe No. 2 with equipment 5.1/16" (SR/P/190) — 1 No.

The stores are located at D.G.A. Stores Depot, Ghatkopar (Tender No. RCS CPM/Agency/77).

C. Borex Refined 952 cwts. 8 lbs: Located at Engineering Stores Depot, Kurla. (Tender No. RCS/MS 21320/1 58/196).

D. Chest Steel, Boxes and Safes of sizes lying at R.I.N. Stores Depot, Mankhurd, Greater Bombay. (Tender No. RCS MMH 32878).

E. (1) Diesel Engine Tug "ZULFAQUAR" 71' x 7'-8" x 9' Ex. H.M.I. Dock Yard, Bombay — Tender No. RCS/91004/VAR.
(2) 40' Sea Plane Tender No. 1357 fitted with 3 Perkins diesel engines Ex. Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed form, obtainable from the Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Bombay at Rs. 5/- per set in Cash/Money Order. The tender forms contain full particulars of stores, instructions to tender, opening date, condition of sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Bombay. Last date of receipt of tender is 13th June 1949 for stores from A to D and 30th May, '49 for stores at E above.

Issued by
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF DISPOSALS,
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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
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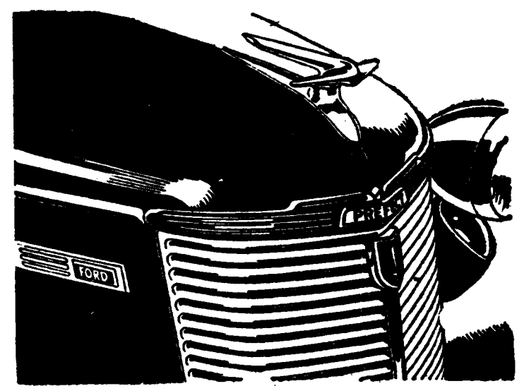

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Brilliant Hat-Trick By Jessie D'Souza

LUSIS ENTER SEMI FINALS OF EMAR GOLD CUP

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Lusitanians entered the semi-finals of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup Hockey Tournament by virtue of their three nil win over Bombay City "B". The honours of the day go to Jessie D'Souza, the Lusis centre forward for the three classic goals she scored.

The score that Lusis registered was by no means any indication that things were pretty even. The Lusitanians attack were completely in charge of the game and it was only due to the inspired goalkeeping of Delma Johnson, the City's goalie that the score was kept low. Credit also goes to the city's deep defence for the tireless work they put in, but their strength failed in the closing period and they had to give in to a concentrated continuous attack.

For the Lusis, Esme D'Souza, was outstanding in defence, while the half line had done D'Souza and Kitty Pettigrew to defend and feed the forwards. The forwards were all in their ship-shape form today and made the most of what came their way. They were just unlucky not to find the boards and share goals among themselves. The City's forward were only able to break through occasionally but their progress was checked at the twenty five line Celine Gunther, Andrey Rodrigues and Lillian Black worked hard.

The Lusis had an early opportunity of opening their account had they converted a penalty bully awarded against Betty Kellet the City's back stopped the ball on the goal line with her leg as a result of a penalty corner hit. Jessie D'Souza, who took the bully failed to convert.

In the eleventh minute of play off a pass from right outer Edna Arklie and due to a misjudged kick by Delma Johnson Jessie D'Souza seized the opportunity to open her sides account.

The Lusis dominated play and kept the defence of the City busy. The Lusis by now were worth three good goals at least but there was Delma Johnson, the City goalie, who gave the display of a veteran custodian.

The second half the Lusis once again dominated play and tried desparately to consolidate their position and mainly due to Delma Johnson's splendid goalkeeping, and the City's defence, there was no scoring for quite ten minutes on resumption.

It was in the eleventh minute of play that Jessie D'Souza scored her sides second goal from a brilliant solo effort which she culminated with a brilliant scoop past Delma Johnson. A minute later Jessie D'Souza off another brilliant solo effort performed the hat-trick. Just getting the ball into the goal when on the verge of going out, a most difficult goal with a left flick.

Jessie D'Souza, heroine of the Lusis attack this evening is very well known for her individual play and this was quite the type of game that was necessary in a defence that was all shot up in patches and quite out of place. The last few minutes the Lusis forced a few penalty corners, but none of them produced any results.

Cissy D'Souza and Joan Arklie also missed some very nice scoring opportunities. Cissy fumbles with the ball too long and when she has placed herself well enough to shoot, the entire defence recovers to crowd her out. Joan Arklie tried some first timers but missed on many an occasion, or there was Delma Johnson to save. The Lusis prevailed by three goals to nil. They now meet Grey's "A" in the semi-finals.

The teams:—

LUSITANIANS "A": Assumption Mascarenhas, Esme D'Souza, Rose D'Souza, Mavis Braganza, Kitty Pettigrew, Pam D'Souza, Edna Arklie, Cissy D'Souza, Jessie D'Souza, Joan Arklie, Elsa D'Souza.

BOMBAY CITY "B": Delma Johnson; Betty Kellet, Joan Fisher; Phyllis Pearce, Marie Schmidt, Sybil Jacobie; Andrey Rodrigues, Phyllis Durham, Lillian Black, Dinoo Darukhanawalla, Celine Gunther.

Umpires: A. J. Francis and Lenny D'Sa.

W. I. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In the Western India Billiards Championship this evening played at the Islam Gymkhana G. A. Durham beat A. Sampat by 596 points to 394.

Durham took things quite easy and registered a valuable break of 52, besides two others breaks of over 30.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground

5-30 p.m. Panchgani Pansies vs. Grey's "B" (Replay-Emar Gold Cup).

WATER POLO
Gelwalia Baths

7 p.m. P. M. H. Baths 'A' vs. P. M. H. Baths 'B' (Maccabi Open Tournaments).

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Young Mahomedans vs. Globe 'B' (Summersgill).

5-40 p.m. Combined Army vs. Combined Navy (Exhibition).

St. Xavier's College, Ground, Parel

3-45 p.m. Mazagaon Dock vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly. 'A'.

4-45 p.m. B.P.T. vs. Ordnance XI.

5-45 p.m. Wimco vs. Young Aryan Goans.

BILLIARDS
Islam Gymkhana

6 to 8 p.m. B. Shirgaokar vs. A. N. Brewer.

9 to 11 p.m. T. R. Wadia vs. I. M. Dalal (W. I. Billiards).

FIRST DIVISION OF HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay Gymkhana again lost their second match in the First Division of the Harwood League this evening at the Cooperage. G.I.P. Railway "A" scored a three one win against the Bombay Gymkhana.

The Railwaymen opened their account through Shiva and maintained this lead to the first period, but on resumption the Gymkhana equalized through Bourcier, but soon afterwards James put the Railwaymen again in the lead off a penalty kick. Two minutes before the close of time James once again netted to put the Railway in an absolutely safe position.

In the Summersgill Football Cup Tournament played earlier, Karnataka Sporting beat Goan's Sports "C" by three goals to one. Saban scored twice and Kerkera once for the winners, while E. Fernandes reduced the margin for the losers.

MACCABI'S LUCKY WIN

Open Water Polo Tournament

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Maccabi Club gained a very narrow victory over the potential goal getting Golwalla side in the Maccabi Open Waterpolo Tournament.

Goalwalla were rather unlucky this evening and on the run of play especially in the second period they should have scored on at least three occasions, but the ball hit the cross bar and rebounded into play.

Maccabi scored the all important goal through Sopher in the second last minute of play of the first half. Isaac Mansoor sent in a beautiful pass from the right which the well placed Sopher had no difficulty in netting.

"Golwalla" had a very fine chance of equalizing in the second half when Thanawalla had run through and was within scoring chance when Meyer fouled badly and the referee awarded a free throw instead of send the player off, Maccabi prevailed by the solitary goal.

BOMBAY JUNIOR ATHLETES CLUB

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

With a view to giving ample scope for young athletes both in competition and in training the Bombay Junior Athletes Club is arranging a series of competitions at short intervals right round the year.

The intention is to provide facilities as far as is possible to Bombay's athletes of the future and to foster this cheap and popular form of sports, particularly among the Youngsters.

It is proposed to hold a few selected events at each of these junior meets, so that plenty of time can be devoted in paying attention to each individual athlete. These meets will be under the supervision of recognised officials and any record that may be established will be forwarded to BPOA for recognition in the Junior class. Athletes of utstanding merit in any one of the events will be given all possible help by the club for training and coaching.

The Bombay Junior Athletes Club is affiliated to the BPOA and these meets are duly registered with, and sanctioned by the Provincial Association.

The first of these meets will be held on Sunday May 29, 1949 from 5 p.m. at Victoria Gardens and will consist of the following 5 events.

BOYS UNDER 14:—Running High Jump; Running Broad Jump; 50 meters run.

BOYS UNDER 18:—Running High Jump, Running Broad Jump.

Entries are open to all members of the Schools and Clubs which are affiliated to the BPOA.

A small entrance fee has been charged to meet the expenses of the events and no prizes will be offered. Entry fee for senior boys under 18 years is annas four per event and for the Junior boys under 14 years annas two per event.

Entries close on Friday May 27 at 6 p.m. and may be posted to:—Mr. Ullal Rao, c/o. Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following were the results of the matches played in the North of Bombay in the Indian Football League at St. Xavier's College ground:

Globe Sports "A" 5 (Janki 3, Ashok 1, Bashir 1,) Reserve Bank 1 (Verghese).

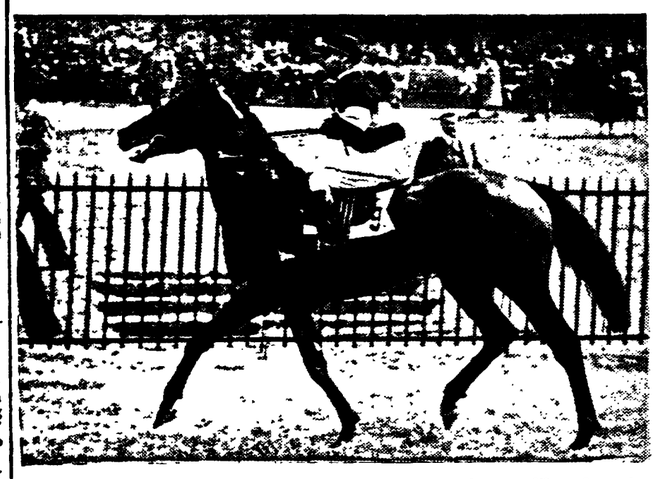
Khalsa S. C. 6 (Govindraj 3, Panjari 2, Isaac 1) Riders S. C. 0.

The following were the results of the matches played in the Fourth Division of the Harwood League at the G. I. P. Rly. ground, Parel:

Goan Sports "D" 1 (Oliver), Young Challengers 1 (Subhir).

The match between Fort Rangers and Bombay Steam Navigation had to be abandoned as the referee failed to put in an appearance.

GORDON'S CHOICE



Major Macdonald-Buchanan's 'Royal Forest' (seen here with champion jockey Gordon Richards up) is the favourite for the Derby this year. Gordon, who is yet to ride a Derby winner, has picked 'Royal Forest' to provide him the eluding honour.

CALL-OVER FOR DERBY

Royal Forest Quoted At 7 To Two

LONDON, May 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The price of Royal Forest, Gordon Richard's mount, was cut from 9 to 2 to 7 to 2 when the card on the Derby was called over at the Victoria Club here last night.

The prices of the leading candidates hardened. The best backed horse was Monsieur Leon Volterra's Val Drake, who closed at 22 to 1. There was a big cut in the odds against Amour Drake, who won the French Two Thousand Guineas on Sunday. Amour Drake was quoted at 33 to 1 last week, 22 to 1 was the best offered last night.

Lord Derby's Swallow Tail was a firm second favourite at 4 to 1, a point less than last week.

Nimbus, winner of the English Two Thousand Guineas, was firm at 19 to 2, a reduction of four points.

Quotations: 7 to 2 Royal Forest, 4 to 1 Swallow Tail, 19 to 2 Nimbus, 20 to 1 Val Drake and Amour Drake, 28 to 1 Hindostan, 23 to 1 Scottish Meridian.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Hungary Wins Three Nil

BUDAPEST, May 16 (PTI-Reuter): Hungary gained a decisive lead of three matches to nil over Belgium by winning the doubles in their Davis Cup Second Round European Zone tie here today.

Hungary meet Switzerland in the third round.

Czechoslovakia beat Britain by four matches to one in the second round European Zone Davis Cup tie which was continued at Wimbledon today.

Czechoslovakia held a decisive three-zero lead yesterday and each country won a singles match today.

Today's results were:

Jaroslav Drobny (Czechoslovakia) beat Geoff Paish (Britain) by 6-3, 6-0, 6-3 and Tony Mottram (Britain) beat Vladimir Cernik (Czechoslovakia) by 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

AMARNATH'S REPLY TO CHARGE SHEET

Calcutta Journalists' Request

CALCUTTA, May 17 (API): The Sports Editors of fourteen Calcutta newspapers have written to Lala Amarnath, requesting him to release at a press conference in Calcutta his reply to the charge sheet preferred against him by the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. A. S. De'Mello.

In a letter to Mr. De'Mello, the fourteen sports editors similarly request him to hold a press conference in Calcutta on the Amarnath case.

The letter to Mr. De'Mello has been communicated to the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. M. G. Bhave, with a request to forward the letter to Mr. De'Mello.

Fanny Blankers In New York

NEW YORK, May 16 (UPA)—Dutch Olympic star Fanny Blankers Koen was the honoured guest today at a reception given by Dr. W.C. Koopmans, Consul General for the Netherlands.

Mrs. Koen proved a tremendous social success with New York newsmen, who found her attractive and poised. She was completely at ease under a barrage of questions mostly dealing with her career in Holland.

During a smiling argument about her exact height she slipped out of her shoes and stood back to back with a short newsman to prove she is only five feet nine inches tall.

She leaves for Los Angeles Tuesday where she will compete Friday in the West Coast relays.

BOMBAY'S GRAIN LEVY FIGURE REACHS 3,40,000 TONS

Difficult Period Tided Over: Dinkerrao Desai's Statement

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Government of Bombay who spent anxious moments over the grain procurement problem a few weeks back, have now tided over the difficult period and have been able to surmount all obstacles. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Food Minister, Government of Bombay, who has just arrived from Mahabaleshwar told a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the grain levy figure has reached 3,40,000 tons at the beginning of this month, as against the originally estimated figure of 2,50,000 tons. This was a good augury for the Province and the Minister expressed strong hope that the figure would reach the 4-lakh ton mark soon thus wiping out the deficit that was feared.

As far as the collection of the Rabi crop was concerned the Province had fared very well, said Mr. Desai, and added that the progress was highly satisfactory.

The Minister revealed that all arrangements had been made to store sufficient food stuffs in the Konkan and Kanara districts where there was no rail transport and coastal shipping which was the only mode of transport to these areas, also ceased to ply in the monsoon.

All edible commodities had been provisioned in Government godowns for the seasonal wet weather requirements of these districts.

sSuq Ahc 0 riu aoin

No Protection To Slate And Slate Pencil Industry

NEW DELHI, May 17. (A.P.I.): The slate and slate pencil industry will not receive protection or assistance according to the recommendations of the Tariff Board, accepted by the Government of India.

CRUCIAL STAGE IN KASHMIR TALKS

NEW DELHI, May 17. (API)—Discussions in New Delhi on the final terms for a truce agreement in Kashmir presented by the United Nations Kashmir Commission nearly three weeks ago, have now reached a crucial stage, it was learnt here today.

The Government of India are carefully considering certain clarifications and assurances understood to have been given to their representatives during the last few days by Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Chairman of the Commission.

The Government's decision, which will be taken in the light of these assurances and clarifications, is expected to be communicated to the Commission in a day or two.

A DEFEAT TO SOVIET PRESTIGE

BERLIN, May 17, (UPA): Western quarters predicted today that there would be widespread arrests in the Soviet zone of Germany where Russian backed candidates apparently sustained a surprise defeat in the People's Congress elections on Sunday and Monday.

The official Red Army newspaper, "Taegliche Rundschau," already has called for action against the "agents of foreign imperialism".

The election was designed to produce German support for the Russian position on Germany during the forthcoming Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference.

NEW ZEALAND—LEICESTERSHIRE MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW

Prentice Second Player To Register A Century Against Tourists

LEICESTER, May 17. (PTI-Reuter)—Frank Prentice won an exciting race with a thunder storm today and became the second century-maker against the New Zealanders this season.

In the hour and a quarter's play possible at Grace Road, Leicester, he took his score from 44 to 104, his total time being 2 hours 25 minutes.

When the storm broke and flooded the pitch it was decided to abandon the match as a draw. The final scores were: New Zealanders 430 Leicestershire 119 and 207 for one wicket.

G. Lester, who was also not out last night, took his score to 70, not out, and both batsmen played confidently on a drying pitch despite frequent bowling changes.

The Prentice-Lester unbroken stand of 183 in 155 minutes for the second wicket demonstrated that the tourists slow bowling was often inaccurate and liable to severe punishment.

Prentice's 104 included 11 fours, his best strokes being the pull and on-drive.

W. A. Hadlee, the New Zealand Captain, tried seven bowlers in the second innings against three in the first, but they could make little impression on Prentice and Lester.

Rain interfered with the game. No play was possible before lunch.

A start was made just before two o'clock and off the fourth ball from Cowie, Prentice raised the second wicket partnership to 100 in 82 minutes.

On a slowly drying pitch the New Zealand Captain introduced his spin bowlers, Rabone and Sutcliffe, but the batsmen were not worried and took the score along steadily.

Frank Prentice, who hit eleven fours in one of the fastest scoring spells of his career made his century just in time when he had made 104 and the total stood at 207 a heavy thunderstorm broke over the ground and the match was abandoned as draw.

The unbroken second wicket added 183 and Prentice is the second player to make a century against the tourists. He reached his 100 out of 165 in 145 minutes.

In the hour and a quarter's play today G. Lester kept the other end going while Prentice did the majority of the scoring.

THE SCOREBOARD

NEW ZEALAND (1st innings) 430.
LEICESTERSHIRE (1st innings) 119.
LEICESTERSHIRE (2nd innings).
Lester not out 70.
Prentice not out 104.
Extras 15.
Total for one wicket 207.
Fall of wicket 1 for 24.

Bowling Analysis:
Cowie 11-1-34-0.
Cave 16-3-56-0.
Reid 5-2-13-1.
Donnelly 4-0-35-0.
Rabone 15-3-31-0.
Burke 8-1-14-0.
Sutcliffe 5-2-9-0.

JAPAN SEEKS AFFILIATION TO I. L. T. F.

MELBOURNE, May 17, (PTI-Reuter): Sir Norman Brookes, President of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia, has written to Prime Minister Chifley asking for the Australian Governments opinion on applications by Japan and Germany for re-affiliation to the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

Sir Norman's action followed a request from Japanese Tennis Authorities asking Australia to support Japan's effort to rejoin the International Federation and to take part in Davis Cup competition.

He told a meeting of the Council of the L.T.A. of Australia that he thought the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the Australian Association.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 17 (API): The three matches, played in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League today resulted as follows:

Aryans 1, Mohun Bagan 0.
East Bengal 1, Calcutta Garrison 0.
Bhowanipore 2, Sporting Union 0.

NORTHERN INDIA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

KANPUR, May 17, (A.P.I.): Kherapathi Athletic Association moved in the second round of the Northern India Football Tournament defeating the Bengal Athletic Association by one goal to nil here last evening.

Bengal were on the offensive for a major portion of the time but due to poor marksmanship they lost several chances of scoring.

Kherapathi scored through Munnilal in the middle of the first half and retained the lead.

CALCUTTA, May 17 (API)—About ten million persons have been enrolled as voters in West Bengal in the general election to be held under the new constitution. The preliminary voters' list prepared on the basis of adult suffrage, shows the number of voters in Calcutta city as exceeding one million.

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The Beauty-Soap of the Film Stars.

The Bombay Chronicle

I had rather never receive a kindness than never bestow one. Not to return a benefit is the greater sin, but not to confer it is the earlier.

—SENECA.

FORMULA AFFIRMED

The Constituent Assembly, as was anticipated has endorsed the London Formula. Speeches in the Assembly were generally appreciative of Pandit Jawaharlal's work in putting through the agreement. Speaking on the subject, Pandit Jawaharlal with candour told the House that he could, if he had insisted have secured a word here and a word there but it was not in that spirit that he and the other Dominions Premiers had approached the entire question of Commonwealth relations. He also pointed out that he had deliberately refrained from raising the South African treatment of Indians in the Conference because that would have led to recognising the revisionary powers of the Commonwealth and set a precedent for the future. The present position was that the Commonwealth was an association of free and sovereign nations with each nation free to work out its own ideas. The Prime Minister complimented the Indian Delegation to the United Nations on its success in pressing the denunciation of South Africa. He also indicated that India's championing of suppressed nations would not in any way be hampered by her being in the Commonwealth. Pandit Jawaharlal maintained that India in the Commonwealth will be better able to carry out her policies in Asia. This is a noteworthy statement because it takes the Indian attitude towards the Formula and the Commonwealth relation from the defensive to the affirmative. It is fitting that it should have been first made in the Constituent Assembly. Now that that body has affirmed the Formula, it is necessary that it should be explained to the public. Pandit Jawaharlal's speech in the Constituent Assembly ought to go far to remove fears entertained in certain quarters that the Formula has been furtively negotiated and is being surreptitiously put across the Indian people. Nothing could be farther from the reality.

The opposition was confined to a few irreconcilables and there was no difficulty in answering their criticisms. In fact, much of the wind had been taken out of their sails and they might with discretion have kept silent. Pandit Jawaharlal objected on a point of order to amendments being put forward in a matter which had been negotiated with other nations. He argued that either the Formula could be accepted or it could be rejected. Amending it was a procedure which could not be implemented. He pointed out that he had acted in accordance with the mandate of the Constituent Assembly. This seems to clinch the issue. If the members felt that he had not respected the wishes of the House, it was open to them to say so and even to point out where he had fallen short. But this can hardly be done in an amendment: it would have called for downright opposition. Though the point of order was not upheld, the Prime Minister's intervention had obviously a salutary effect in sobering the captious and bringing an air of reality to the discussion. It is not accident that the opposition speakers had little to say for the alternative of staying out of the Commonwealth apart from condemning continuance as opposed to the past Congress policy.

Now that the Constituent Assembly has accorded its support, the Commonwealth question may well be set aside as beyond controversy. It is of the essence of the democratic system that parliamentary decisions are accepted even by the opposition. But the Assembly is not politically representative of all sections of opinion and demonstrations outside the House bore testimony to the feelings of unrepresented sections like the Socialists. Even so, however, it cannot be denied that the bulk of political opinion in the country favours the Formula and accepts continued relations in the Commonwealth. As several speakers pointed out, the Formula was a triumph for Pandit Jawaharlal; in fact, it was a double triumph—in London at the Conference, and in India at the Constituent Assembly. Without saying it in so many words, Pandit Jawaharlal made it clear that what the opponents of the Formula asked for was more isolation than independence. He made it even clearer that once this had been accomplished, the country would have been involved in negotiated treaties that would have imposed greater obligations on India. It is now for India to get out of the Commonwealth the best that it is capable of and this will be impossible if Indians persist in vainly searching the Formula for defects and lamenting the imaginary sacrifice of an academic independence.

Kashmir Answers

Sheikh Abdulla's categoric statement from New Delhi blasts finally all the misrepresentations and distortions which a section of the Press had indulged in over Kashmir. The independence of Kashmir, he said, was meaningless. Neither was it an accident that Kashmir had chosen to cast in her lot with India. There was a broad community of interests and ideologies, the goal of secular democracy. Sheikh Abdulla was equally emphatic against all talk of dividing the State. Tracing the history of Kashmir's accession, the Sheikh Saheb observed that the division of India and Pakistan on communal majority bases saw no wavering in Kashmir which, holding firmly by the secular democratic ideal, chose to walk with India; then, again, when the Pakistan-engineered attack was launched and the administration collapsed, the National Conference refused to go to Pakistan; and at the recent Srinagar Convention the National Conference for the third reaffirmed its faith in accession to India. "Need the National Conference and the people of Kashmir give any further proof of their firmness for the ideal they have chosen for themselves?" asks Sheikh Abdulla in a poignant plea for confidence on the Indian side. As expressed by the Kashmir Leader, the Kashmir National Conference is in the forefront of the Indian movement for a secular democratic State and it is an added source of strength to the Union.

Now that the Sheikh Saheb has spoken, his various interpreters and misinterpreters would do well to lapse into silence. There can be no two views of his attitude. There is no question of an alternative to accession to India. This is categorical enough for all doubters. As for the suggestion that, if the Indian Union should agree to dividing Kashmir, the Sheikh Saheb would ask for independence, in the language of parliaments the question does not arise. There is no reason to think that the Union Government would agree to partition—despite Pakistan-inspired insinuations that India is manoeuvring with machiavellian skill towards this end. Sheikh Abdulla's statement accords closely with that given by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyengar in answer to a Youth's deputation from Kashmir. No partition and no cries of independence for Kashmir are well understood as the guiding principles in the Kashmir struggle. In a way the rumours that had been put about have served a useful purpose in that they have made the position clear to all sections of the public. But it is a matter for serious consideration whether the press cannot be asked to exercise some restraint in circulating stories about Kashmir at a critical point of its politics. Possibly the newspapers are well-intentioned and seek to be helpful but there should be knowledge added to intentions where grave issues are involved.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

FLUSHING, May 16. (UPA): Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, today charged that Poland, through an unnamed intermediary, had been conducting negotiations for the supply of 500 aircraft engines and propellers to the Franco regime in Spain.

McNeil, did not specifically charge that Poland delivered the equipment, but said a credit of £35,000 was approved last year by a "commercial intermediary" on behalf of Spain's official exchange control agency.

* * *

According to a New Delhi report of the debate on the Commonwealth agreement, the Prime Minister said amidst loud cheers that he had "fulfilled to the letter" the mandate given him by the Assembly and the Congress Party.

So did Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena fulfil to the letter the mandate awarded him by his own very individual, very special political raison-d'etre.

* * *

"Lawyers", said the Prime Minister discussing the difficulties of the problem "have their use in life but they should not be spread out everywhere (laughter)".

But how can the poor, helpless layman stop them?

* * *

Swami Ramananda Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, deplores as "very ill-timed and unwise" Dr. Syed Abdul Lateef's Muslim Convention's resolution advising the Muslims of Hyderabad not to take sides in party politics.

But looked at from Dr. S. A. Lateef's point of view, isn't it a timely and wise effort to keep Muslims from other party politics?

* * *

The U.N. General Assembly was on Tuesday last expected to hear a statement on Hyderabad by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.

We do hope the General Assembly did let him weep it out. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah's Pakistani system badly needed cathartic relief.

* * *

PESHAWAR, May 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Premier of the Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, left for Lahore on his way to Karachi this morning. He is expected to stay in Lahore till May 21.

It is not yet known how long he will stay in Karachi. And so on and so forth.

* * *

DURBAN, Monday: More unrest between Africans and Indians in the Cato Manor area of Durban in the past 24 hours resulted in seven arrests.

A natural and quite justifiable immediate reaction by the Africans to the United Nations resolutions.

* * *

And yet there are people, who accuse the Whites of keeping the Africans backward, ignorant illiterate and generally incapable of intelligent appreciation of problems and of political happenings, national and international.

* * *

Mr. Andrei Gromyko is quoted as having told reporters in New York that "Americans and Russians can work together if they want to".

Which, of course, will start a furious quarrel between the Americans and Russians that the other doesn't want to.

*

It is reported from Canton that Dr. T. V. Soong former Premier of China, has left for France for reasons of "health" with his wife and two aides.

He has done well and done it in time. It is quite true that his "health" most urgently called for a long distance shift.

SEARCHLIGHT ON TAXATION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

BY AN OBSERVER

SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF A RECENTLY INTRODUCED BILL SEEKING TO AMEND THE INCOME TAX ACT, THE FINANCE ACT AND SOME OTHERS, ARE SO DRASTIC AS TO DESERVE MORE THAN PASSING ATTENTION. IF THE BILL, WHICH IS YET TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, BECOMES LAW, IT WILL CERTAINLY MAKE CAPITAL EVEN SHIER THAN IT IS TODAY, IT WILL IN MANY WAYS LIMIT THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS, AND IT WILL CAUSE COMPLICATIONS IN THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY. HERE IS A SEARCHING ANALYSIS OF THE BILL.

Early in April, 1949, a Bill was introduced in the Constituent Assembly further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Indian Finance Act, 1942, the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance 1943, the Indian Finance Act 1946, the Business Profits Tax Act 1947 and the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act 1947. This Bill has not come up for discussion yet, but certain provisions of the Bill deserve serious consideration.

Chapter II dealing with the amendment of the Indian Income-tax Act 1922, shall be deemed to have come into force on March 31, 1949. That is to say, although this Bill may be passed some time in October or November, 1949, it will have retrospective effect so far as amendment to the Indian Income-tax Act 1922 is concerned.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

Sub-clause (1) (ii) of clause 3 of the Bill makes an important change in clause 7 of section 10. As the law stands at present, it was controversial whether, when any building or machinery is sold for more than the written down value after the discontinuance of the business, the difference can be assessed as the profits of the previous year in which the sale took place. The business being discontinued, obviously no profit could arise from such business. This ambiguity is now removed by the addition of the words "is sold, whether during the continuance of the business or after the cessation thereof".

The result is that even if the business in which buildings, machinery or plants were employed, has been discontinued and thereafter the sale has been made for a value higher than the written down value, the difference between the original cost and written down value shall be liable to assessment as the income of the year in which the sale took place.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 3 makes a further important alteration. Till now depreciation was admissible to an assessee on the original cost to him of the building, machinery or plant. Thus firms converting themselves into companies could transfer building machinery and plant at a somewhat higher figure than those appearing in the books and the company could claim depreciation on the original cost paid by it to the transferor.

This clause, however, now provides that where the main purpose of the transfer of such assets directly or indirectly to the assessee is the reduction of the liability to income-tax by claiming depreciation with reference to an enhanced cost, the actual cost to the assessee who is the transferee, shall be such an amount as the Income-tax Officer may, with the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, determine having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

COMPLICATIONS.

This change will lead to enormous complications. The Income-tax Officers having no technical knowledge of machinery, building or plant will be inclined to refuse the recognition of the enhanced cost paid by the transferee on the plea that the main purpose of the transfer was to reduce the liability to income-tax. There may be genuine cases where the value of the building and machinery had actually appreciated and consequently the enhanced cost had to be necessarily paid by the transferee.

Moreover, there is hardly any justification for the enactment in view of the fact that the transferor of the building and machinery at the enhanced cost will at any rate be liable to pay tax on the difference between the written down value and his original cost. Thus the revenue will benefit in two ways. In the first place it will be able to realise tax on the profit made by the transferor and on the other, the I.T.O. will refuse to allow depreciation on the enhanced cost to the transferee.

This is clearly unjust and the addition of this proviso to clause (a) of sub section (5) is open to serious objection.

In any case the application of this provision should be limited only to those cases where prices charged to the transferee is greater than the original cost of the asset to the transferor and the Income-tax Officer should in no circumstances be allowed to reduce the enhanced cost to a figure below the original cost of the transferor.

EXEMPTION.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides exemption from tax to newly established industrial undertakings but the exemption is limited to profits which do not exceed 6 per cent of the capital employed in the business. This capital has to be computed in accordance with the rules to be made in this behalf by the Central Board of Revenue. The industrial undertaking should fulfil the following conditions before any exemption can be granted to it.

(1) The industrial undertaking is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction of a business already in existence.

(2) It has begun to manufacture or produce articles within a period of three years from April 1, 1948.

3. It employs more than fifty persons; and

(4) involves the use of electrical energy or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not directly generated by human agency.

The proviso further gives the Central Government power to direct by notification in the Gazette that the exemption shall not apply to any particular industrial undertaking. This power in the hands of the executive is not desirable and the proviso must be deleted.

In the alternative the exemption may be withdrawn only by a resolution passed after discussion by the Legislative Assembly.

The exemption is further limited only to the assessments of five years from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1954. It is doubtful whether a new industry will start paying within five years and the exemption in most cases will prove useless the period is increased to ten years.

ANOTHER CHANGE

Clause 8 introduces another remarkable change. The Income-tax Officer will now be authorised under Section 22(4) not only to call for accounts and documents but also information in writing and verified in the prescribed manner in such form and on such points or matters as the Income-tax Officer may require. In short, this will enable the Income-tax Officer to call for a statement of total wealth from the assessee.

This power is likely to be abused by Income-tax Officers as it may be exercised as a matter of routine in all big and small cases. It will be hard for assessees of average means to furnish such statements.

Even if it is considered essential to call for such statements it should be limited to the cases of firms, individuals and Hindu undivided families which have been assessed in any year during the last three or four years on an income exceeding over one lac of rupees.

Clause 9 is the most mischievous of all the amendments. Uptil now the company in which shares carrying 25 per cent. of the voting power have been allotted unconditionally to, or acquired unconditionally by, and are freely transferable and have been the subject of dealings in any stock exchange in British India, was held to be a company in which the public are substantially interested. By clause 9 the limit of 25 per cent. has now been raised to "more than 50 per cent." That is to say the persons in charge of the management of the company should not hold more than 49 per cent. of the shares carrying voting rights, otherwise it will be considered to be a private company to which provisions of Section 23A will be applicable.

A HINDRANCE

This will prove a very great hindrance in the formation of new companies specially in the present circumstances when the capital is so shy and even industrialists of repute are unable to raise any capital from the market. If the section were allowed to remain as it is, it was possible for the promoters or industrialists to contribute the bulk of shares capital themselves and distribute 25 per cent. of the shares amongst their friends, relatives or their employees. But now it will become almost impossible to raise 51 per cent. of the share capital required for the formation of the company from outsiders. This will cut at the root of the present policy of the Government of encouraging new enterprises.

Clauses 4 and 9 are designed to blow hot and cold in the same breath. Clause 4 is intended to encourage new industrial undertakings but clause 9 will make it impossible. The law, if amended, will also be applicable to the existing companies and I feel sure that more than 50 per cent. of the existing well-known public companies will be caught within the mischief of Section 23A as the persons in charge of the management will be found in most cases to hold in their own interest not less than 50 per cent. of the total voting rights.

A LACUNA

Further the amendment leaves a lacuna as to which of the shareholders will be classed amongst the members of the public and which removed from that group. Instances are known when even distant relatives, employees and friends have been excluded from the definition of the public in considering the voting rights in the hands of the persons in charge of the management.

The English law from which explanation to Section 23A seems to have been borrowed still remains unaltered as, according to the English law, only 25 per cent. of the voting rights must be held by the public and not 51 per cent. The question as to which members are members of the public and which not, has been solved by laying down a further condition to the effect that the company should not be under the control of 5 persons or less, i.e. if any five persons hold more than 51 per cent. shares, it will be a company to which provisions of Section 23A will be applicable, although 25 per cent. of the voting rights are held by the public.

Clause 11 gives another blow to the formation of new companies for the development of trade and industries. According to the Indian Companies Act, the liability of the shareholder is limited to the amount of unpaid capital on the shares subscribed and no further liability arises of any individual shareholder over and above the amount due on partly paid up shares but this clause throws to the winds the principles of Indian Companies Act and makes every shareholder liable for the amount of tax which is assessed on a company other than a public company at any time before or in the course of its liquidation, when such tax cannot be recovered from the company.

NOT LIABLE

Furthermore, a shareholder will not be liable for the payment of the tax

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Revolt Against Qaiyum

The Peshawar report is not without interest that the Frontier Province Premier, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, is on his way to Karachi via Lahore. It is too early, if not too much also, to expect that he has been summoned by his leaders at the Centre for an explanation of his conduct and his policies and that the journey marks the beginning of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's end as the disastrous Premier of the North-West Frontier Province. It all depends on how sensitive the Central Government of Pakistan is to public opinion and discontent and to what extent it would support its protege to the prejudice of political wisdom and the interests of the people and the country. But in the meantime danger signals are increasing in number and also importance. The most compelling as a warning is that the revolt of Muslim Leaguers individually and in stray groups has now been consolidated into an organised parellel Muslim League led by men hitherto acknowledged by the Muslim League itself as some of the most influental in the Frontier Province. Men like the Pirs of Manki Sharif and Zakon Sharif and Khan Sahib Jan Khan, former President of the Provincial Muslim League, let alone others, cannot be ignored by the Centre except at its peril. But that, agan, is a domestic business of Pakistan.

Gratifying Fact

What is particularly gratifying to us is that this "parellel" Muslim League, organised by men like the Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, has also condemned the Provincial Government for "indecently implicating certain former Red Shirts of Hazara Distric in the alleged anti-State plot." Enough proof has already been forced upon the Central Government of Pakistan to expose conclusively and inescapably the fact that the Provincial Government of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan concocted "plot" against Hasara Red Shirts for its self-preservatory ends and was guilty of dangerously irresponsible conduct in seeking to implicate India in it and thus to create serious trouble between India and Pakistan. With such undeniable proof, it is the duty of the Central Government at Karachy—and it is a duty in the interest of the promotion of mutual understanding and good relations to the benefit of Pakistan itself—to make a full and adequate response to the protest and demand of the Government of India in this connection.

No Isolation

The Bombay Government is maintaining or aiding a number of students hostels for backard classes and has decided to sanction more for the merged or integrated areas. For all practical purposes, most of these hostels are availed of only by Harijan students who are also helped by institutions like the Harijan Sevak Sangh. While they are undoubtedly a boon to the Harijan students, it cannot be denied that they tend to isolate these students from other communities and emphasise their communal consciousness. To remedy this it is desirable for Government to aid or maintain more hostels for students in general and give special concessions to Harijan students. For similar reasons it is desirable that the present Harijan schools should be replaced by general schools in localities where it will be easy for Harijan students to attend them.

Businessmen's Responsibility

Addressing a general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, President of the Chamber, remarked that the recent trend of industrial activity had shown a strong tendency to resist all attempts at recovery. There is much truth in this complaint. But Mr. Khemji is not sufficiently emphasising the main causes of this tendency. One cause is that many of the industrialists are either needlessly afraid of Government's policy or are holding back only to owing fresh concessions from Government in respect of taxes or otherwise. They do not realise that under shyness of capital only strengthens the case for a wider and more rapid scheme of nationalisation of industries. Mr. Khimji's main complaint seems to be that the taxes on income are still too high. But the income tax is high only on large incomes. This is bare justice as only those are made to pay who can well afford to pay. More indirect taxation on commodities other than luxuries puts a heavy burden on the poor. Businessmen who owe much of their prosperity to Government, should not grudge Government and the public a fair part of their gains.

A Happy Choice

It is reported from New Delhi that Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan is likely to be appointed India's Ambassador in Moscow in succession to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. We hope the A.P.I.'s information is correct and that it duly materialises. For, there could not be a better choice than that of Dr. Radhakrishnan to a post, which has its own special importance and which requires a person of special qualifications and talents to fill it. Dr. Radhakrishnan, one of the best known Indian figure in internatonal circles, is also one of the most outstanding of India's scholars and philosophers and exponent "par excellence," of the culture and spirit of India. In the Soviet Union, which represents a new world of culture and human spirit, a link between the civilisations of the orient and the occident, India needs an Ambassador, who will be an Ambassador not only of political but also and, perhaps, more so of spiritual, India. Dr. Radhakrishnan is the man to interpret India to the Soviet Union and to bring the two countries and peoples nearer to each other.

Our Readers' Views

Kolwada Refugee Camp

Some baseless charges against the management of the Kolwada Refugee Camp have appeared in a section of the Press. We shall like to draw the attention of the Press and public to the following facts:

1. This Camp was originally taken on lease from the Bombay Municipality by the Punjab Frontier Refugee Sudhar Sabha which has changed itself into the present Punjab Frontier Co-operative Housing Society Ltd.

2. This Society has been registered on 6-1-49.

3. Nearly 800 Refugee families (8,000 individuals) have been accommodated in the Camp.

4. A nominal rental charge of Rs. 7 is being taken from each Refugee family occupying a built accommodation of approximately 24'x10' each and Rs. 4/-/- from those in tents in order to meet the expenses for managing the Camp.

5. There are 157 families who have stopped paying rent on the ground that they were put to inconvenience because of the partition and the Government should give them all the facilities free of cost.

6. There are 93 families which have not paid a single Pie as rent from the very beginning.

7. It has, therefore, become very difficult to manage the Camp as the rents due have fallen in arears to the sum of Rs. 31,000/-.

8. More than 95 per cent of the Camp inmates have got some means of substances or other for their livelihood.

9. The management has been compelled at long last to take legal steps against the defaulters.

10. These are the reasons why the management of the Kolwada Refugee Camp is being criticised by some interested parties in the press.

11. We have already informed the Municipal authorities of the whole situation.

12. We respectfully invite the press and the Public both to visit the Camp office and judge the issue on its own merits and not be misled by any mischievous propaganda.

JAIMAL SINGH
Chairman

India's Awakened Womanhood

Allow me to congratulate your correspondent, Yamuna Bai Hirlekar for her frank and candid confession that a small percentage of women of the present generation, who have had the privilege of acquring University education both at home and abroad, should not take upon themselves the role of being the sole representatives of the so-called "awakened womanhood of India", for such misrepresentations will under mine our unity and confidence throughout the country. If our Legislators act with Yamunabai Hirlekar's spirit, legislation will certainly reach every home in India leading to genuine advancement.

T. MOHAN KUMAR.

Artificial Ghee

I want to draw the attention of the Government in particular and public in general to the injurious effects of Vanaspati ghee. As a medical practitioner, I daily get cases of bowel and eye disorder due to daily consumption of vanaspati ghee. Since the introduction of artificial ghee, genuine ghee has disappeared from the market. No ghee is available today without some adulteration with artificial ghee, especially in towns. When almost all the Provincial Governments are in favour of stopping Vanaspati ghee and when almost all eminent and men like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaya, Acharya Binobha Bhave have condemned it I wonder why there is so much delay in stopping the preparations of artifical ghee.

DR. R. P. MISHRA.

Traffic And Pedestrian Control

The authorities have to be congratulated for the manner in which they are getting the traffic and road conditions under control. A friend of mine who has just returned from England, tells me that we are closely following London's example. The painting of the posts yellow, for "NO PARKING", the regulation of pedestrians and the traffic roundabouts can be paralleled by what has been done in London. He ventures the forecast that soon we shall be following London in traffic lights and similar other gadgets which today are used on a small scale in certain parts of the city. But the vigour with which the Government is pursuing the task of clearing the roads is really praiseworthy.

H. MANSUR

NATURE NOTES

BUTTERFLIES

There seem to be surprisingly few butterflies in our gardens just at present. Apart from a few velvety mormons, tawny tigers, vivid grass yellows and tiny hairstreaks, I rarely seem to see any at all.

BUTTERFLY

Incidentally, I was asked the other day how long a butterfly lives, and many people seem to be under the impression that they live only for a day. This is by no means correct; butterflies have a comparatively long span of life, and marked butterflies have been known to live for several months. Of course the smaller and more delicate butterflies like the Psyche and probably the tiny Blues will have a shorter period of life than tough specimens like the Orange Tip and Tigers. Their span of life depends to a great extent on the strength of their wings and it is only when these become too ragged and damaged to carry them from flower to flower for honey, or to enable them to dart away from their many enemies that they succumb. In colder countries butterflies hibernate during the winter months in some sheltered nook, and reappear on the first sunny day of Spring to bask in the warmth on the early flowering crocuses or aconites. Here the weather is such that hibernation is unnecessary, but it is known that various species migrate from one place to another at certain times of the year.

D. R.

Indian Parliament Ratifies London Pact

TRIUMPH FOR US, SAYS BHARGAVA

Mohani Calls It Betrayal Of Independence

NEW DELHI, May 17. (API): The Constituent Assembly of India today ratified the London decision on the Commonwealth issue after a two day debate.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena's amendment, seeking to postpone ratification till the election of the new Parliament, was rejected.

Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu (Orissa) withdrew his amendment which had sought to add a rider against racial discrimination in the Commonwealth.

The ratification was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers when Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who opposed the motion, demanded a division. He wished to know who were opposing the motion and who were neutral. "This decision of the House", said the Maulana, "will not be final".

The President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, however said that the demand for division was made too late. He added. "I do not think that even if the Maulana got a division, he will get the votes"

NEHRU'S SUMMING UP

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the debate, summed up the London declaration from India's point of view as follows: "What we have done, negatively speaking, cannot injure us. Positively speaking, we have achieved what we wanted politically (Independent Sovereign Republic) and we are likely to have more opportunities of progress in this way than we would have had otherwise in the next few years. In the world context, it helps peace to some extent".

Pandit Nehru's motion was supported by 13 speakers, including Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyer, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Frank Anthony. It was opposed by Prof. K. T Shah and Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

"BETRAYAL OF ASIAN COUNTRIES"

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said, "the London decision is a betrayal not only of India but also of Asian countries struggling for their independence. Imperialists are making fools of us by inventing republican dominions and colonial republics"

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Constituent Assembly of India today resumed discussion on Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's motion seeking ratification of the London decision on the Commonwealth issue

Seth Govind Das, (C. P and Berar) congratulating Pandit Nehru on the success of London talks, said that the decision was beneficial not only to India but also to the rest of the world As the Prime Minister had pointed out, India's membership of the Commonwealth in no way interfered with her freedom of action in the event of war

Referring to criticisms based on Britain's past actions in India, Seth Govind Das commended to the critics the injunction of the "Bhagwat Gita" that when one was confronted with a problem, he should not be swayed by likes or dislikes After independence, India had to judge the value of the British connection solely in the context of present day problems He agreed that racial discrimination, as practised in South Africa and the White Australia policy were not worthy of the Commonwealth but such problems could not be solved in anger The South African Indian issue was already before the U N O

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, (East Punjab) said that the agreement was not a personal triumph of Pandit Nehru but a triumph of India The old connections with the British Commonwealth had influenced India in many ways and they could not be snapped suddenly without detriment to India's interests.

RACIAL PROBLEM

He wished there was no racial discrimination in the Commonwealth but he agreed that this was a matter outside the scope of the Commonwealth talks

If India did not remain in the Commonwealth, Indian nationals in other parts of the Commonwealth would suffer even more. He hoped that the advanced countries in the Commonwealth would help the under-developed Commonwealth countries in raising their standard of living

It was not correct, he said, to say that by remaining in the Commonwealth India was joining the Anglo-American bloc. The present Government of India was committed to a policy of remaining aloof from power blocs and the London decision in no way altered that policy.

Mr. Tajamul Hussain (Bihar) said that the agreement should be ratified irrespective of whether it was good, bad or indifferent, because it had been entered into by Pandit Nehru not in his personal capacity but as Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of India. Pandit Nehru had acted as the leader and spokesman of the people of India and they should not let him down, he added.

Declaring that India was as independent a country as the United States of the United Kingdom, Mr. Hussain said that she could follow an independent foreign policy and remain neutral in the event of war.

TO INDIA'S ADVANTAGE

It was to India's advantage, he added, to associate herself with the Commonwealth, as she could thereby make a great contribution to world peace.

Pleading for the complete rejection of the resolution, Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that he supported Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena who wanted the postponement of the consideration of the resolution by a new Constituent Assembly, because he felt that this House was not competent to frame the constitution. He argued that the House was elected on "a very narrow electorate of a rank communal nature" and this had resulted in the formation of a single party.

Supporting Mr. Damodar Swarup, Maulana Hasrat Mohani asked the Prime Minister why the India Government wanted to placate only the British Commonwealth. Why should India not adopt a clearer course and become Socialist republic first, and then enter into separate alliances with free countries on the basis of responsive co-operation? He wondered how the Prime Minister had agreed to an alliance with countries like South Africa, Australia and Canada. He felt ashamed when he read that the Prime Minister had contacted Mr. Churchill and Dr. Malan who were born enemies of India. He did not understand how this rapid change in the mentality of the Prime Minister had taken place.

HARMFUL

The fact that those people had approved the attitude of the Prime Minister was in itself positive proof that the arrangement was harmful to India.

Maulana Hazrat Mohani said: "I am inclined to think that it is not only a betrayal of the independence of India but of all the efforts of the Asiatic countries who are struggling to gain independence.

I suspect that the European imperialist powers are making a fool of us all. Holland has accepted the republic of Indonesia provided it remains in the Dutch empire.

These imperialisms have found new words and technical terms such as "republican dominions" and "colonial republics" I do not find anything in this declaration which is anything more than that". He maintained that India was thus betraying the cause of all Asiatic countries and was indirectly compelling them to adopt the same course which she had adopted.

Suggesting that India should remain strictly neutral Maulana Hazrat Mohani said that in case she had to decide to join one group or other she should adopt a benevolent neutrality in favour of Soviet Russia.

Congratulating the Prime Minister on his decision, Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru said that the declaration was consistent with India's self-respect and was beneficial to the national interest.

The agreement had been criticised on the ground that it might limit the freedom of action of India in some nidden way or that it might make her an accomplice of the Anglo-American bloc in accomplishing their nefarious interests. Neither of the suggestions was correct, Pandit Kunzru said.

The status of each member of the Commonwealth was equal to that of England, and this equality was real as was proved conclusively by the neutrality of Eire during the last war. A small country could maintain its power to arrive at a free decision in respect of matters involving England and her sister nations in a war. Need India have any fear in these circumstances that owing no allegiance to the British King in future she would be in a worse position and would have even less freedom to order her international affairs or follow her own foreign policy? He did not think that it could be maintained even in theory that India had lost an iota of freedom to decide the most crucial matters in accordance with her best interest, because of this agreement.

COMPULSION OF EVENTS

Maintaining that isolation was not a complete remedy for non-entanglement in world affairs, Pandit Kunzru said that India would not be able to escape the compulsion of events and would in the meantime suffer the disadvantages of those nations which were not able to make up their minds due to fear and pusillanimity He felt that India could not follow a policy of isolation which led to no advantages.

The policy followed by the Prime Minister in regard to Indonesia, which had received more moral help from India, than any other member country of the United Nations, had shown that India was not a tool in the hands of the British Commonwealth.

India was seeking no new alliance She was trying to maintain her old friends, because the democratic ideals inspired her and because their outlook in social cultural and political matters was the same. He asked the House to ratify the decision which he said was in the best interests of India and the maintenance of peace in the world (cheers).

OPPOSITION BASED ON DISTRUST OF BRITAIN

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay) said that the objections to the agreement voiced by the oppositionists arose from distrust of Britain This distrust, he added, was "a relic of the past". India's attitude had to be revised in the light of the new changes. Arguments based on India's relationship with Britain were invalid.

Referring to the argument that the new Commonwealth was but a projection of the old Commonwealth, Mr. Munshi said that this was incorrect. The new Commonwealth was a free association of independent members and secondly, there was no unity by common allegiance to the Crown. The Crown was merely a symbol and had no functions to perform in relation to the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth, Mr. Munshi added, was only a union for common ideals, the main advantage being close consultation by and mutual support of the members.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Saying there was a positive advantage arising out of the agreement, he said that it was indispensable not only in the interests of India but of world peace, which India desired more than anything else. If India's newly-won freedom was to be consolidated, there should be world peace. India could not help in the attainment of this world peace unless she entered into an alliance with the Commonwealth nation. Collective security required common defensive preparations and co-operation between nations.

In view of India's strategic position in the Indian Ocean, with South Africa on one side and Australia on the other, it was necessary that there should be an aliance which would enable India to maintain her defensive position in the Indian Ocean. From this point of view the Commonwealth agreement was also advantageous to India.

K. T. SHAH OBJECTS TO "RATIFICATION"

Prof. K. T. Shah, Bombay economist asked the House to reject the motion. He objected to the expression "ratification" of the London decision and said that ratification suggested something previously authorised and which now required in the final form to be ratified. He could not recall any such authorisation by the House.

The tendency to present the House with a 'fait accompli' was not likely to lead to freedom of discussion which was indispensable for the healthy growth of democratic sentiment in this country. It had been said that the London decision contemplated no change in the existing position. If that was so, what was the need for the agreement. If on the other hand there were commitments, the House was entitled to know them.

WHY THIS ANOMALY

One of the greatest achievements of the present Government was to disestablish rulers, some of whose ancestors had a glorious record. He had shed no tears over the passing away of the old Princely Order because he did not believe in autocratic kingship. It did, however, strike him as highly anomalous that the same Government wanted to recognise the British King as the symbol of unity and as the Head of the Commonwealth.

THIS FORGIVE AND FORGET ATTITUDE

Prof. Shah said supporters of the London decision pleaded for a "forget-and-forgive attitude". It seemed that Britain was to do all the forgetting and India all the forgiving. India must forgive Britain for her record of exploitation, of suppression, oppression and denial of her rights. Even now some of the so-called dominions of Britain flaunted their policy of oppression, domination and discrimination against Indians.

He did not see how India would be isolated in the world if she was not a member of the Commonwealth. There was the United Nations with a definite Statute, Charter and institutions of which she was a member. Economically, Britain herself depended on the U.S.A. and was unlikely to give India that assistance which India needed.

BRITAIN: A VERY GOOD BARGAINER

"The Prime Minister", said Prof. Shah, "has declared that he is not a good bargainer. I am afraid that perhaps it is true. I must also remind the House that Britain is a very good bargainer".

NEHRU HAS SOLVED KNOTTY PROBLEM

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar (Madras) congratulated the Prime Minister on having solved "a most knotty problem which was regarded as insoluble in certain quarters some months ago".

The Republican status of India was in no way affected either in the internal or in the external sphere as a result of the London decision, he said.

The position of the President, likewise, was in no way affected.

The Crown would have no kind of precedence over the President.

There were no political, military or economic entanglements of any kind. There was no question of India involving herself in any alliances like the Atlantic Pact.

IRELAND'S POSITION IS DIFFERENT

The question had been asked why India could not take up the position of Ireland. He would remind the House that Ireland was a small country very near Great Britain and her kith and kin scattered all over the dominions. Therefore, Ireland was in a position to have the best of both the worlds without being a member of the Commonwealth.

India would have to consider her position not in the setting of what Ireland had done or what Ireland might do but what was in the best interests of India.

The Commonwealth was a very loose association which had some advantages. After all, no country at the present day could live in splendid isolation. If Britain did not conduct herself properly, it would be quite open to India to snap the tie.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND SHAH'S ARGUMENT

He did not understand Prof. Shah's argument about ratification. He had never heard it said that a Parliament must decide all the details of an agreement before negotiations were entered into. The Prime Minister carried out in spirit and in letter the mandate given to him by the House and by the Congress.

He had no doubt that to have in the Commonwealth a country like India without and commitments would be in the interests of world peace. There could be no better exponent of world peace than Pandit Nehru. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the motion before the House would be supported enthusiastically.

DECISION NOT REPUGNANT TO CONGRESSMEN'S PLEDGE

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma (United Provinces) repudiated the suggestion that the declaration was repugnant to Congressmen's pledge and tradition.

He said that the Congress objected to the British domination and guidance against India's wishes. Now that India was free to carry out her own foreign policy and conduct her internal affairs, the situation had completely changed. Even as a Dominion, he asked, had not India taken up the cause of colonial countries and fought out their battle? Had the British connection in any way debarred India from doing so?

He maintained that India had steered clear of both blocs, with the result that in the United Nations Organisation, India's voice had begun to be heard.

Holding that the declaration was definitely to India's advantages, Mr. Sharma asked why should India deny herself of the benefits of advice and guidance in defence and economic matters from Britain, especially when it had been made clear that the King was only the Symbolic Head of the Commonwealth.

WE ARE IN NO WAY SUBORDINATE TO BRITAIN

Mr. Muhammad Ismail (Madras), supporting the resolution, said that the very fact that members today could criticise and oppose the agreement now when India was a Dominion and not a Republic yet, showed that we were not in any way subordinate to Britain.

India's rights had in no way been belittled by the agreement, he added. India was free to adopt any course in her internal and external affairs and no commitments had been made by her by the agreement.

SUPPORT ON BEHALF OF WORKING CLASSES

Mr. Khandubhai Desai (Bombay) supported the motion on behalf of the working classes. He said that the present agreement provided a great contribution to the change in the character of the Commonwealth and the Prime Minister had been instrumental in doing so. The masses of the country measured our independence in terms of how far the existing status had contributed to the promotion of world peace. The representatives of the working classes meeting at Indore had unanimously supported the agreement from this point of view. There was only one commitment in the declaration, namely, the promotion of world peace. The Prime Minister had thus given India a great and welcome lead by the first act of the nation. He said that some members opposed the resolution on the ground they were Leftists and radicals, but in fact they were conservatives and reactionaries, as they wanted to live in a static State. He said that the Prime Minister had created a forum wherefrom India could work for world peace and he hoped that the Commonwealth of Nations might be expanded further so that many nations might join for the purpose of world peace.

COMPULSION OF EVENTS

Mr. Makeshwara Singh of Darbhanga (Bihar) felicitated the Prime Minister for the declaration ensuring the status of India as a free nation and vindicating the honour and dignity of the nation. He said that for a country like India which had thrown off the foreign yoke recently and struggled hard to stand on her own leg, it was impossible to think of isolation. It would stultify her growth and imperil her freedom. India's close association with the British Commonwealth was the result of compulsion of events and in this new set up a Commonwealth, India could play a decisive role in the world affairs.

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU'S STATESMANSHIP

Begum Aizaz Rasul (United Provinces) paid a tribute to the Prime Minister's leadership and statesmanship and expressed her surprise at the opposition to the declaration. She asked those who wanted to know what were the advantages of being a member of the Commonwealth to tell the House the disadvantages that might accrue by so doing. Criticisms and oppositions were mainly based upon mistrust, fear complex and suspicion and she felt that the country must shed them away if the country was to progress. They must have faith in India's greatness.

India liked the way Britain had built up her democratic organisation. Therefore, if India followed the line of British democracy" she felt that it was on the right path. The administrative machinery, the local self-government and the Parliamentary system were all based on British line and the country was trying to follow that line because the advantages would be many.

GOOD BUSINESS

Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himatsing (West Bengal) said he whole-heartedly supported the resolution. The Prime Minister, he said, had achieved the impossible task of fitting a Sovereign Republic into the Commonwealth framework. India had industrial and business connections with the Commonwealth countries which all went to support the fact that it would be advantageous for her to continue in the Commonwealth.

NO "FAIT ACCOMPLI"

Mr. Frank Anthony, Anglo-Indian leader, said much of the opposition to the Commonwealth agreement was inspired by "a jumble of complexes and motives" which betrayed a slave mentality.

Referring to Prof. Shah's observation that the House had been presented with a 'fait accompli', Mr. Anthony said that the Prime Minister went to the conference as their 'super agent'. It was axiomatic in law, he added, that when an agent charged with a responsibility for a specific purpose acted in the best interests of the cause his undertaking should be ratified.

Speaking on the advantages of the agreement, he said that India, by joining the Commonwealth, had dealt a blow to "reactionary anti-Indian elements" in Britain.

IF INDIA HAD KEPT OUT OF COMMONWEALTH

If India had not joined the Commonwealth, it would have resulted in "coolness and estrangement" in Britain's attitude to India which would have definitely strengthened the hands of the reationary elements in Britain.

He also felt that if India had decided against joining the Commonwealth, British and American support to India would have been diverted to Pakistan.

Mr. Anthony then alluded to the "racial tyranny" in certain countries of the Commonwealth and said because there were a few "blacklegs" in the Commonwealth, India could not afford to remain without it.

FATE OF AMENDMENTS

After the Prime Minister's reply to the debate, Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu withdrew his amendment. Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena's amendment, seeking postponement of ratification until the election of the new Assembly, was rejected.

Pandit Nehru's motion ratifying the London decision was carried amidst acclamation, the only dissentient voice being that of Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

MEMBERS TO STAND IF THEY WANT TO SPEAK

President's Ruling In Consembly

NEW DELHI, May 17, (API): The Constituent Assembly of India today cheered a ruling by President Rajendra Prasad that he would not accept slips from members who wanted to speak.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, "I have received a number of slips from members expressing their desire to speak. Yesterday some members raised an objection that I should not go by slips, but should see particular members standing in their places. I propose to follow that practice, and those members who have sent in their names in slips should also stand in their places if they wished to speak".

SEARCHLIGHT ON TAXATION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 6)

which is proportionate to his interest in the company because every shareholder shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the whole tax and shall be deemed to be a defaulter for the purposes of Section 45 and 46 of the Indian Income-tax Act. A public company has been defined as a company which is neither a private company within the meaning of the Indian Companies Act 1913 nor a company in which shares carrying more than 50 per cent. of the total voting power were, at any time, during the previous year, held or controlled by less than six persons. Thus most of the present public companies will also be caught within the mischief of this clause.

If the Bill is passed as provided, I am afraid, the investors will not come forward to invest their capital in new companies. In the present circumstances, the proposed step is a very unwise one. For two or three crores of rupees which may be unrecoverable from such companies, it is not advisable to enact a law which will damp the spirit of the investors and prevent the formation of the new companies.

The state of capital market is already so uncertain that our Government has to approach the International Monetary Fund for a loan at a high rate of interest. In the circumstances, the section should be changed so as to limit the libility of each shareholder to the amount of unpaid capital on the shares subscribed for by him and the amended provision may be made applicable to all companies, whether private or public.

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT

Another objectionable feature of the amendment is the restoration effect given to it by clause 1 sub-clause (2). It is indeed unjust now to call upon a shareholder of such an unfortunate company to meet the entire tax liability of that company from his own resources, although when he joined the company, he knew that his liability for any debts incurred by the company was limited to the share capital subscribed for by him. Such an enactment is against all canons of justice and fairplay and abrogates the principle of contract existing between him and the company.

Even if the Revenue Authorities must enact such a law to protect the interest of the revenue it should not have any retrospective effect. On the other hand it should apply to those companies only which are registered after the passing of the Act. Every shareholder will then be in a position to realise the full implications of his joining the company and if with open eyes he chooses to become a member of such a company, he has only to thank himself if be is later required to meet the entire tax liability of that company.

NEHRU'S APPEAL TO HIS CRITICS

Don't Look At Commonwealth Issue In Party Spirit

NEW DELHI, May 17, ((A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, replying to the two-day debate in the Constituent Assembly on the Commonwealth issue , appealed to his critics not to look at the question in a party spirit.

"I think", said Pandit Nehru," it should be possible for people who differ considerably in regard to internal policy to have more or less a unified foreign policy. It is exceedingly difficult to have any common approach about anything with those individuals or groups who think in terms of other countries and not of India at all as the primary thing. But with people who think in terms of India's independence and progress, there should be no great difference in our foreign policy".

INDIA UNHAMPERED

Pandit Nehru said that the London decision fulfilled and did not go against "any pledges of ours". That is to say, it did not come in the way of India going forward to her natural destiny of a Sovereign Independent Republic.

Indian freedom and independence were in no way touched. The Republic that the House had decided upon would come into existence without any commitment which might tie it down in any way.

"We would have achieved that, of course, in any event", said Pandit Nehru, "but we have achieved that with the goodwill of many others. To achieve it with the goodwill of others who perhaps are hit by it is some achievement. It shows that the manner of doing things is a manner which does not leave a trace of evil, hatred, bitterness or illwill behind. On the other hand, it starts with a fund of goodwill, and goodwill is always precious from any quarter. Therefore, I had the sensation, when I was considering this matter in London that in a small measure perhaps I had done something that would have met with the approval of Gandhiji. I am thinking more of the manner of it than of the thing done".

WE HAVE TO MAKE GOOD ECONOMICALLY

One of the tests by which the decision should be judged was whether it helped or hindered India in making rapid progress. India had in a sense solved the political problem, but was faced by many economic difficulties. They were her domestic concern, no doubt, but the world could help or hinder any policy that she might adopt.

"I am prepared to go ahead even without external help", he went on, "but obviously it will be a far more difficult task and it will take a much longer time. During these critical years that face us it is important that we make good economically as we have done politically. We have to see whether this (London decision) generally helps us to gain strength and to build ourselves up in the near future or not".

WE DARE NOT BE UNPREPARED

Another test, Pandit Nehru said, was whether in the world as it was today it helped in the promotion of peace and the avoidance of war. No Government dare allow its country to be unprepared for contingencies.

"We have to prepare ourselves, unfortunately", he added, "unless we are brave enough to follow completely the policy that the Mahatma laid down. But it is not so much a question of my being brave or your being brave but of the country being brave enough to follow and understand that policy. I do not think we have been brought up to that level of understanding and behaviour and indeed, we talk about that great level when in the last year and a half we have seen the lowest depths of behaviour in this country. So let us not take his name in vain in this connection".

"Nevertheless, I think that in a sense, India is particularly suited to contribute to peace because, inspite of our being rather feeble and rather unworthy followers of Gandhiji, we have imbibed to some slight extent what he told us.

"I do submit that what we have done in no way, negatively speaking, injures us or can injure us. Positively, we have achieved politically what we wanted and we are likely to have more opportunities of progress in this way than otherwise we would have had in the next few years. And, finally, in the world context, it is something that encourages and helps peace to some extent".

Pandit Nehru pointed out that the London decision in no way bound this or any other country. It was open to the present House or the next Parliament at any time to break the link if it chose — not that he wanted that link to be broken but he was merely pointing out that the future had not been bound down in the slightest degree.

CAGE OF THE PAST

Some members of the House and some outside the House had opposed his motion. He said "they have been totally unable to come out of that cage of the past in which all of us had lived, even though the door was open for them mentally to come out. Some of our friends have been good enough to quote from my speeches delivered 15 or 20 years ago. If they attached so much value to my speeches, they might have listened to my present speeches a little more carefully (laughter). The world has changed. Evil still remains evil and good is good. Imperialism is an evil thing and wherever it remains it has to be rooted out. Colonialism is an evil thing and wherever it remains it has to be rooted out. Racialism is an evil and has to be fought. All that is true".

SOME HANGOVERS

"If you talk about British Imperialism and the rest today, I do not say that you are one hundred per cent. wrong because there is a bit of it left, but fundamentally you are wrong, because there is no capacity for Imperialism, even if the will was there. It simply cannot be done. The French are acting imperialistically in parts of Asia. They may, but the fact remains that their capacity for doing it is past. They may carry on for a year or two.

The Dutch may do it elsewhere, but if you look at it in the historical way, all these things are hangovers of something given up. Essentially, that particular aspect cannot be done because they have no strength behind them to do it. It may last even a few years and, therefore, we have to combat it and to be vigilant but let us not think as if Europe or England were the same as it were 15 or 30 years ago. It is not. Nor are we. We have to look at these problems in a big way. If we are a big nation in size, that will not bring bigness to us unless we are big in mind and heart and understanding and action also.

"You can take it from me that you may perhaps gain a little here and there with your bargainers and hagglers of the market place, but if you act in a big way, the response to you is very big from the world. Good always draws good from others and a big action which shows generosity of spirit brings generosity from the other side.

"I, therefore, commend this resolution to the House and hope that the House will not only approve it but accept it as a harbinger of good relations, of our acting in a generous way towards other countries and towards the world and thus strengthening ourselves and strengthening the cause of peace". (Loud and prolonged cheers).

CUT OUT AND KEEP

EXTRA CLOTH

You can purchase (i) fents, seconds and rejected cloth except dhoties and sarees, (ii) chaddars, towels, bed-tickings, napkins, handkerchiefs and blankets and (iii) ration cloth which is returned by ration cloth dealers, at the following Government Grain Shops in the manner prescribed below:—

WARD	GOVT. GRAIN SHOP NO.	LOCALITY
A	124	Ghoga Street, Fort.
B	65	Narayan Dhuru Street, Nagdevi.
C	8	Gazdar Street, Girgaum.
C	76	Dr. Viegas Street.
D	55	Gamdevi, Opp. Victoria Mills.
E(West)	15	Clare Road, Byculla.
E(East)	23	Junction of Victoria Garden Road and Sussex Road, Byculla.
F(North)	14	Tilak Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.
G(South)	234	DeLisle Road, Parel.
G(North)	82	Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar.
B.S.D. (G.I.P Side)	211	Ghatkopar.
B.S.D (B.B & C.I. Side)	232	Malad.

All this cloth will be sold outside the ration quantum, but subject to certain maximum limits. These maximum limits, will, in the case of cloth coming under categories (i) and (iii), be 2 lbs. or 10 yards per individual under each category. An individual consumer may, however, purchase cloth of either or both of these categories together, if stocks are available; in other words, he may purchase ration cloth in addition to fents, seconds and rejected cloth.

As regards chaddars, etc., the following will be the maximum limits:

Varieties.	When record of cloth purchase sheet is for one individual.	When record of cloth purchase sheet is for two or more individuals, i.e., for a family.
1. Chaddars or Bed-sheets	2 pieces	4 pieces
2. Bed-tickings	5 yards	10 yards
3. Towellings	4 yards	8 yards
4. Towels and Dyed towels.	2 pieces	4 pieces
5. Napkins	6 pieces	12 pieces
6. Blankets	1 piece	2 pieces

PLEASE NOTE:—You must take your foodgrains ration cards and the cloth purchase sheet at the time of purchase.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

NERVOUSNESS IN SHARES CONTINUES

Moderate Buying In Bombay Dyeings

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The local Stock Exchange ruled quietly steady today, without any indication of improvement. Nervousness still dominated all the sections, particularly the Steels, and at higher levels there was scattered realizing. Trading was dull, with price movements ranging within a narrow compass. Outside participation was almost negligible, with the result that the market was unable to move out of the rut.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at the last closing level of Rs. 1,320 and under speculative support moved upto Rs. 1,328-12. With bears coming in at this stage further progress was arrested, and the scrip ruled quiet around Rs. 1,325. Tata Ordinaries oscillated between Rs 270 and Rs. 271.

Among textiles Bombay Dyeings showed marked activity owing to accumulative operations by a prominent Marwari party. Opening around the previous closing level of Rs. 987-8 the scrip advanced as far as Rs. 995 and was later steady around Rs. 991-4 Moderate inquiry was also found in Kohinoors which were quoted at Rs 274, ex-dividend. Swadeshis were placed at Rs. 292-8, Simplex at Rs. 174 and Nagpurs at Rs. 237-8. Other textiles were steady

Among the miscellaneous Premier Constructions lost annas 12 after opening at Rs 90. Scindias were steady at Rs. 13-14-6 after opening higher at Rs. 14 Bellapurs were quoted at Rs. 186-8 ano A Cements were quiet at Rs. 137-4

Banks and Insurance also shared the general weakness of the market. Central Banks were unchanged at Rs 80 while Barodas rose by a rupee after starting at Rs 131-8.

Securities were quiet with 3 per cent Conversion Loan being quoted at Rs. 98-8.

Sagging tendency was noticed at the fag-end of the session, and prices on all counters declined. Tata Steel Deferreds were marked down to Rs. 1,307-8 to close ultimately at Rs 5 higher

In textiles Bombay Dyeings continued to be steady with moderate speculative support Swadeshis lost Rs. 6 to close at Rs 286.

The market closed quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (19-8)	987	8
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	274	0
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	286	0
Central India Mills (4)	237	0
Simplex Mills (3)	172	8
New Great Eastern (8)	143	0
Indore (9 plus 3)	143	12
Gokak Mills (12) XD	263	0
Century Spinning (15)	260	0
Colaba (12)	137	8
India Bleaching (6)	147	0
Swan Mills (20)	0	0
Pinlay Mills (15) XD	265	0
Morarji Gokuldas	447	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	200	0
Meyer (12)	111	4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 12	6
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	10	12
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 9	9
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180	0
Podar (8)	141	4
Khatau Makanji (5)	198	12
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	269	12
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1312	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	142	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	137	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	288	12
Belapur Sugar (9)	185	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	20	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	10
Premier Construction	87	8
Tata Chemical	9	4
Tata Oil (2)	57	0
India Iron (0-12)	22	4
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	18	5
British India Corp (0-9)	7	15
I. Copper	2	1
Wimco	173	12
Alcock	241	4
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1465	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1347	8
Tata Hydro (3)	149	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61	0
Phoenix	197	8
Indian Mfg.	4150	0
Kuria	107	8
New City	180	0
Minerva (12)	113	12
Bradbury	410	0
Bharat Mills (2)	56	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4	13
Mysore Spg. Mills (5)	172	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	8
Model Mills (12-8)	185	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	627	8
Vishnu Cton (8)	210	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9	4
Western India (40)	4070	0
Standard (15)	225	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	270	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	20	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9	0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35	0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153	12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78	12
Berar Mills	261	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
New Great New	156	0
ELECTRICS (CASED		
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	121	4
Ahmedabad New	46	0
Surat Electric (2-8)	145	0
Karachi Electric (2)	131	4
Broach (0-5)	10	6 6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)		12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	146	4
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	130	0
BANK SH		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1765	0
Imperial Bank of India PP (8-12)	431	4
Central Bank	80	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	80	0
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	132	8
Union (0)	7	2
Bank of India (4)	180	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bang (1-8)	45	0
United Commercial (8)	51	4
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	26	12
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)	5100	0
Empire (10)	625	0
New India (1)	56	0
Jupiter (1-4)	16	0
Vulcan (0-10)	11	8
Indian Mercantile 2)	32	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	19	12
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	26	0
All India General	15	10
RAILWAY SHARES		
G.P. (1-14)	111	4
Pachora Jamner Rly. (3-8)	120	4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	255	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	103	12
Burma Petrol	1 5	9
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (3)	69	4
Kemp and Co. (30)	405	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	91	4
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	8
Alembic (15)	191	4
Supreme India X.R.		
Jam Wire (6)	67	4
Bombay Uganda	60	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30	0
Indian Cement (1937)	20	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E. S.)	191	4
Associated Cement New (3)	132	8
United Motor	32	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (5)	191	4
Andhra Valley (7)	1212	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1280	0
Hydro Electric (7)	125	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308	4
Central India (5)	628	0
Swadeshi Mills	126	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	0
Lakshmi Mills	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145	0
Premier Construction 1st (16-4)	104	0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	102	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Bullion Exchange which opened very late today ruled firm from the very start.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 182-10 and looked up by four annas. Forward gold stood at Rs. 116.

In the ready market, silver was quoted at Rs. 183-8 and gold at Rs. 116-12.

Sovereign was placed at Rs. 75.

Later there was a spurt in prices of both the metals owing to speculative support. Forward silver advanced steadily to Rs. 184-4 and forward gold to Rs. 117-4.

Mild reaction set in at this stage which pressed the prices down. Bulls however continued to dominate the market under the influence of sound upcountry advices, with the result that much of the selling pressure was absorbed.

Following were the closing quotations:

Forward gold Rs.	Rs. 116 15
Ready gold	Rs. 117 8
Forward silver	Rs. 183 4
Ready silver	Rs. 183 8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 17.

There was no trading on the local cotton market today.

SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Bombay sugar market was steady today. Following were the closing spot prices per bag excluding sales-tax.

Sugar Ordinary		
Standard quality	Rs.	89 0
Medium quality	Rs.	94 4
Bold Grain	Rs.	92 12
May Delivery	Rs.	32 7
January 1950	Rs.	28 0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Following are the closing quotations of the art silk yarn as found in the local market.

150 D May per case of 200 lbs.	Rs.	823 0 0
150 D. June	Rs.	840 0 0
120 D. Spot Japan	Rs.	3 13 0
150 . Spot Japan	Rs.	4 2 0
120 Italy	Rs.	3 9 6
150 Italy	Rs.	4 1 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Quotations at 2-00 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 271; Tata Deferred 1326 4; Indian Iron 22/9; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 16/8; Bombay Dyeing 991/4; Central India 238 12; Gokak 264/6; Kohinoor 275/10; Simplex 174; Swadeshi 292/8; Tata Power 1465; Associated Cement 137 8; Belapur 186/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 291 14; Scindia 13 14/6; Central Bank 80; New India 57; Tata 2nd Pref. 142/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 17.

The produce market ruled steady with a moderate turnover Groundnuts and castor-seeds closed slightly lower than their previous levels. Linseed was steady with scattered buying. Oils remained almost unchanged.

Following were the closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	37	14	0
Coromandal	37	4	0
Bold ready	37	4	0
Bold April-May	37	4	0
Bold June-July	37	0	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	26	10	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	31	2	0
April-May	30	12	0
June-July	30	1	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Local mills	20	12	0
Ready receipts	20	4	0
July	20	7	0
Linseed oil	20	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18	8	0

London Pepper Prices

LONDON, May 16, (UPA): The pepper market still finds prices too high with Singapore quoting black at 4/4-1/2 and white at 6/7-1/2.

Malabar on London basis was valued at 480/-.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, May 16, (UPA): Pepper prices remainehd unchanged in the Singapore market today. The undertone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 16.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c	81-9/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	102-15/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	88-1/2
National Bank of India	39-1/4

London Exchanges unchanged.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,119.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, May 16.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

London, May 16.

London Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2 d. London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3

LONDON WHEAT.

London, May 16.

Australian Wheat new crop 89/7-1/2 May-June.

TREASURY BILLS

A Reserve Bank "communique" says: During the week ended the 13th May 1949, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 8,24,75,000/- (Rupees Eight crores twenty four lakhs and seventy five thousand only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

NEW YORK PEPPER

NEW YORK, May 16, (UPA): Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points lower on the New York Produce Exchange today. In the spot market, a few small lots changed hands at steady prices. Spot Lampong was quoted around 86-1/2 cents for spot ex dock with nearby afloats 86 cents and early June arrival around the same price. White Muntok was held around $1.39 per pound on spot and about three cents lower on afloats.

Grinders appeared to be supplied for the time being following large March shipments which are now being delivered. Business locally had been very quiet and only a small turnover was reported during the past week.

White pepper continues firm and what parcels were offered were advancing in spite of high levels already reached.

WORTH STREET MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, May 16, (UPA): Basic textile markets started the week on the usual quiet note today.

Buyers and sellers appeared preoccupied with the customary check-up on sales, inventories and production schedules.

In print cloths, producers met continued presure for price concessions with the declaration that further declines would result in additional curtailments. Some print cloth mills were now reported to be operating on a four-day week or less.

Industrial fabric buyers continued to hold-off in the hope of lower prices following the recent reductions on wide drills and belting fabrics.

Tyre manufacturers were reported to be showing little interest in chafer fabrics beyond June. Reductions of two to four cents per pound announced late last week by two leading rayon, tyre and fabric producers were interpreted by some observers as a move to book new business at the expense of cotton in the tyre goods market.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 16.

American Telephone and Telegraph	141-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	29-3/8
Chase National Bank	23-5/8
Sinclair Oil	22-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49
General Electric Co.	37 2/8
General Motors	57-1/4
Ingersoll Rand	61 Bid
International Nickel	28-1/4
National City Bank of New York	39-3/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	11-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16 2
Texas Corporation	55-5/8
Union Carbide	38-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	15-5/8

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 17.

MILLS

Apollo 2-13 2-12-6
Bharat 26 25-12 26-4 26
B. Dyeing 987-8 95 96-4 97-8
Bradbury Ord 405 10
C. India 239-8 37-9 38 37
„ Pref 628
Colaba 137-8 (ex div.)
Elphinstone Ord 61
„ Pref 112-8
Gokak 265 62-8 63
I.U. Defd. 1-10 1-9-9
„ Ord 10-14 10-13 10-14 10-12
Indore 144-6 43-12
Kohinoor 274 75-12 73-12 74 (ex div.)
Laxmi 627-8
Morarji 430
New Great 143
Podar Pref 105
Shrinivas 153-12

Amalgamated (5-8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	116	14
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	86	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	101	12
Morarji	106	0

DEBENTURES

Addhra 1952 (4)	103	12
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101	10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	101	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	105	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	8
New Victoria Mill	2	2
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	4	12
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	105	0
Gold Mohur (20)	312	8
New Kaiser-Hind	360	0
Sajjan Mills (20)	160	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	260	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	270	0
Air Service	5	10
Air India	83	8
Hind Motor	3	14
India Steam	6	11

Simplex 174 72-8
Svadeshi 292-8 91 92-8 86
Tata Mills 52
Vishnu 212-8 15 12-8
Scindia 14 13-8-6 13-11 13-16

BANKS

Baroda 131-8 32-8
Central 80 80-8 80
Central New 80
Imperial Old 1780 65
„ New 432-8 31-4
India 180
Union 7-2 7-4 7-2
U. Commercial 51-4

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 132-2 21-4
Andhra Valley 1397-8
„ Pref 1220
Suburban 131-4 30
Surat 145
Hydro 149 49-8
Power 1465 62-8

INSURANCE

New 56 56-4 56-8 56
Vulcan 11-8

STEEL

B. Steel 18-8 18-4 18-5
I. Iron 22-10 22-11 22-1 22-4
Tata Defd 1320 28-12 7-8 16-4 12-8
„ ord 270 71 69-4 70 69-12
„ Ist Pref 191-4
„ IInd Pref 142-8 42-4 42-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 242-8 41-4
A.C.C. old 137-4 36-12 37 36-8 377
„ New 132-8 33 32-8
Belapur 186 86-8 85-8
B.B. Old 291-4 91-14 87-8 88-12
„ New 105 3-12
„ Petrol 1-5-9
B.I.C. 8 7-15
Dharamshey 38
I. Bleaching 147
I. Copper 2-0-6 2-1
I.I. Trust 91-4
P. Const 90 87-4 88-8 87-8
„ Ist Pref 103 4-12 4
Shivrajpur 22-8 20
Tata Chem 9-6 9-4
„ Pref 116-14
„ Oil 57-4 57
Wimco 176-4 73-12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 46-4
Walchanagar A. Ord 126-4

N. Y. COTTON CLOSE STEADY AFTER IRREGULAR OPENING

Stock Finish Around Day's Best Levels

NEW YORK, May 16.

Following Saturday's heavy selling, the cotton market was much quieter early to-day when prices moved irregularly. Some additional liquidation and hedging were noticeable but support improved somewhat with trade buying on mill, and export account and short covering. Prices temporarly sagged on further hedging against continued large sales of spot cotton on the primary markets and possibly against loan repossessions. Continued discouraging news from the textile markets kept speculators quiet but the market steadied towards midday when the trade again bought for mills and export account.

In the afternoon the market was rather more animated but temporarily slightly unsettled by renewal of hedging against nearer positions which found support lukewarm because of current dearth of stimulating factors other than the bright export outlook. Once again the far distant months were neglected with no transactions posted in 1950 July. Fairly good activity followed towards the day's low levels, prices readily responding to improved trade support and short covering which lifted near months nearly 20 points. Contracts became scarce on the rally but there was little to account for the market's late recovery fresh news still lacking.

The session closed very steady with sales estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, May 16.

July	32.63+01
October	29.+11
December	28.89+10
March	28.78+07
Middling Spot	33.82—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, May 16.

July	32.52
October	29.05
December	28.79
March	28.67
Middling Spot	32.95

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,030,000 shares Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 72 and 71-3/4 respectively.

STOCKS.

Last week's timid recovery halted this morning with numerous operators apparently deciding to await further business and Washington developments before enlarging commitments.

Aiding sentiment was the news that the Congressional drive to cut Federal spending—as the only way to avoid tax increase—received some impetus over the weekend.

In limited trade, prices showed fairly well divided fractional changes eitherway with support for selected motors, tobaccos, electric manufacturings, nonferrous minings, chemicals and buildings. The averages were industrials 175.62 and rails 48.08.

Improved bidding for selected industrials and utilities featured the market during the afternoon and brought irrregularly higher tendency mainly ranging to a point or so. Steels were shaky with operators noting further scheduled softening in ingot operations this week to 95.6 per cent of capacity while rails were irregular awaiting developments at Washington Inter State Commerce Commission hearings on their petition for a thirteen per cent general freight rate increase over the rates effective last year.

Although profit-taking reduced most extreme gains, the market finished very steady at or around the day's best.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, May 17.

S. S. CITY OF CHELMSFORD

From New York: 105 cases motor truck hhasis, 31 cases brass tubes, 447 cases steel bolts and nuts, 112 cases crown corks, 48 cases vitamins, 63 cases solvohol, 667 skids tinplate waste, 150 bags zinc oxide, 74 cts rubber goods 560 ctns bottle caps tinplate, 111 refrigerating machinery, 115 drums synthetic resin, 41 boxes windmills add pumps, 116 cases hand tools, 79 cases textile winding machinery and parts, 67 cases stearic acid, 46 drums paint, 50 cases sewing machines, 300 ctns condensed milk and milk food, 49 cases chaff, cutter knives, 459 ctns brake fluid, 775 coils galvanized wire shorts, 110 kegs steel chains, 721 rolls concrete reinforcement wire mesh, 54 cases typewriters, 100 drums coal tar dyes, 125 drums mineral colza oil, 518 ctns fluorescent tubes: 64 stns lacquer, 562 ctns hydrogen peroxide, 64 ctns auto bulbs, 344 ctns books.

From St. John N. B.: 200 bags empty wooden thread spools, 457 drums carbide of calcium, 575 cases milk powder, 10 bundles gear frames, 51 bundles springs, 374 boxes auto parts 1282 rolls newsprint paper.

EXPORTS

S. S. DUMRA

To Kuwait 15 cases mangoes—A. H. Shaya. 12 cases mangoes—H. Essa & Bros. 50 chests tea—Bhankuria Bros. 102 chests tea—Sureshchandra & Co. 10 cases mangoes—A. Lookmanjee & Bros. 10 cases mangoes—Hamid Sultan & Co. 10 cases mangoes—Orient Corporation Ltd. 15 cases mangoes—M. M. Kamdar.

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORTS

To Bahrain: 5 cases mangoes—Hamid Sultan & Co. 26 bales cotten piecegoods—A. J. & A. Latiff 32 bales cotton piecegoods—A. J. Khimji.

To Khoramshahr: 5 bales cotton piecegoogs—Harmahindar Singh & Bros.

To Karachi: 30 bags dry chillies—S. N. Dossa. 20 baskets betel leaves—Bhopani & Co. 10 baskets betel leaves—Ahmed Joosab, 40 baskets betel leaves C. A. Aziz. 45 baskets betel leaves—M. Balam & Co. 15 baskets betel leaves—E. S. Bhide. 15 baskets betel leaves—A. Abdulla. 50 baskets betel leaves—M. Balam & Co. 35 baskets betel leaves M. B. Shaikh. 40 baskets betel leaves R. M. Jaffer & Co. 15 baskets betel leaves M. Karsandas. 15 baskets betel leaves —V. Oosman. 30 baskets betel leaves —P. Abdul Rehman.

s.s. BARALA

To BUSHIRA

17 Jottas—Drugs H.M. H. Busheri and Sons 50 Jottas —Turmeric A. S. Lari 21 Bags—Drugs; 10 Bags Turmeric — M. A. Jawan.

To DUBAI

20 Chests Tea-Sureshchandra and Co.

To GWADER:

5 B|s Cotton Piecegoods — G. Dharamdas and Co.

To MUSCAT:

10 B|s Cotton Piecegoods —J. D. Mody and Co.

To KARACHI:

10 Bags Tamarind; 11 Bags Hemez — H. S. H. Joosab 10 Baskets Betel Leaves—A. Abdulla 20 Baskets Betel Leaves—P. Abdul Raheman 50 Pkgs. Fresh fruits—A. Thakordas 475 Pkgs. Fresh fruits— B. Hotchand 30 Baskets Betel Leaves — Bombay Rebooking Agency 20 Baskets Betel Leaves— K. Vallabhdas. 15 Baskets Betel Leaves Ahmed Moose 20 Baskets Betel Leaves C. Govindji 20 Baskets Betel Leaves M. B. Shaikh 5 Basket Betel Leaves Ahmed Jusab 25 Baskets Betel Leaves— R. M. Jaffer and Co. 55 Baskets Betel Leaves— M. Balam and Co. 25 Baskets Betel Leaves C. A. Aziz. 5 Basket Betel Leaves E. S. Bhada.

s.s. CEYLON

To GOTHENBURG:

28 Bales Cotton Waste L. O. Vors.

s.s. CEYLON

To ANTWERP:

368 Bags Seeds— S. M. Rajgor and Co. 200 Bales —Cotton Raw— Viram Ladha and Co.

To GENOA:

4725 Bags Groundnuts— Kilachand Devchand and Co. Ltd. 35 Bdls— Chiratta—Champaklal Morarji and Co.

s.s. AKBAR

To JEDDAH:

10 Bags Oil Seeds— Mohamed Umerchandbhoy 5 Jottas Cummin Seed; 5 Jottas Finnel Seed; 35 Bdls Tamarind ; 3 Bags Turmeric; 5 Jottas Dry Ginger; 15 Jottas Ajwan; 5 Bags Drugs— A.A. Kadar 20 Bags— Cardamoms — G. Rasul and Co.

To ADEN

25 Bales Cotton Piecegoods —C. Kasturchand; 58 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— A.A. Karim Bros Ltd.; 45 (plus) 66 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— C. Ujamsibhay; 110 Bales Tobacco Unmanufactured 7 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— T. Bhikhabhai 15 Bdls Tamarind 2 Jottas Fennel Seeds— N. D. Bhoola and Co. 25 Bales Cotton Piecegoods; 115 Bales Tobacco Unmanufactured— C. Kastoorchand. 21 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— G. Ramchand. 30 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— A. A. Kadar; 15 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— P. Devkaran; 43 Bales Cotton Piecegoods—C. Ujhamsibhai; 9 Bales Cotton Piecegoods— Vasanji Lalji and Sons.

S. S. AKBAR

To Port Sudan.—46 Bales — Cotton Piecegood — C. Kasturchand, 50 Bags (51 Bags) — Dry Ginger — M. Vandravan, 25 Bags — Turmeric — T. Bhikhabhai, 13 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Chhuganlal and Co., 13 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Benwarilal and Co. Ltd., 13 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Jupiter Treading Co., 7 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Ratilal and Co., 18 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Velji Devraj and Co., 28 Bags — Dry Ginger — C. Popatlal.

S. S. STAR BETELGEUSE

To Kobe.—300 Bales — Raw Cotton — Volkart Bros., 4100 Bales — Raw Cotton — Bombay Cotton Export Import Co., 1000 Bales — Raw Cotton — J. K. Pavri, 500 Bales — Raw Cotton — Haran and Co., 400 Bales — Raw Cotton — N. Nagsee and Co.

To Bangkok.—135 Bales — Cotton Waste Blankets — N. A. Malbary and Bros., 38 Bales — Cotton Waste Blankets — A. H. Vasi and Co., 7 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — A. E. Maskati.

To Colombo.—30 Bags — Fennel Seels — V. S. Rajaratna Nadar.

To Hong Kong.—40 Bags — Dry Fish — E. Suleman and Co.

S. S. STAR BETELGEUSE

To Singapore.—45 Bdles — Corriander Seeds — R. Purshotam and Co., 18 Bdles — Corriander Seeds — Dass and Co., 8 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Manekji and Co., 5 Bags Uplare Imitation; 20 Bdles Finnel Seeds; 10 Bags — Dry Ginger; 90 Bdles — Corriander Seeds; 30 Bags — Methi Seeds — Abdul Gaffar Abdulla; 50 Bags — Pepper — Makhanlal and Co.; 10 Bales — Cotton Piecegoods — Inder Singh Bajaj.

To Penang.—30 Bags — Fennel Seeds — Shantilal and Co., 72 Bags — Fennel Seeds; 23 Bdles — Corriander Seeds — Abdul Gaffar Abdulla; 15 Bags — Corriander Seeds : 15 Bags — Fennels Seeds; 15 Bags — Methi Seeds; 15 Bags Turmeric — P. Bhajanjilal.

S. S. EXPLORER

To New York.—2222 Bags — Myrabollams — R. Bachoobhai.

S. S. ORMARA

To Sydney.—699 Bales — Cotton Waste — Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To Melbourne.—40 Bales — Cotton Waste — Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, May 17.

ARRIVAS

TALISSE arrived from New York with 3,034 tons of general cargo on May 17. (Volkart Bros.)

DEPARTURES

JAMES J. MAGUIRE sailed for Bahrain with ballast on May 16.

WAVE KING sailed for Abadan with ballast on May 16.

DUMRA sailed for Basra on May 16.

NORBRYN sailed for Calcutta with 3,500 tons of general cargo on May 16.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

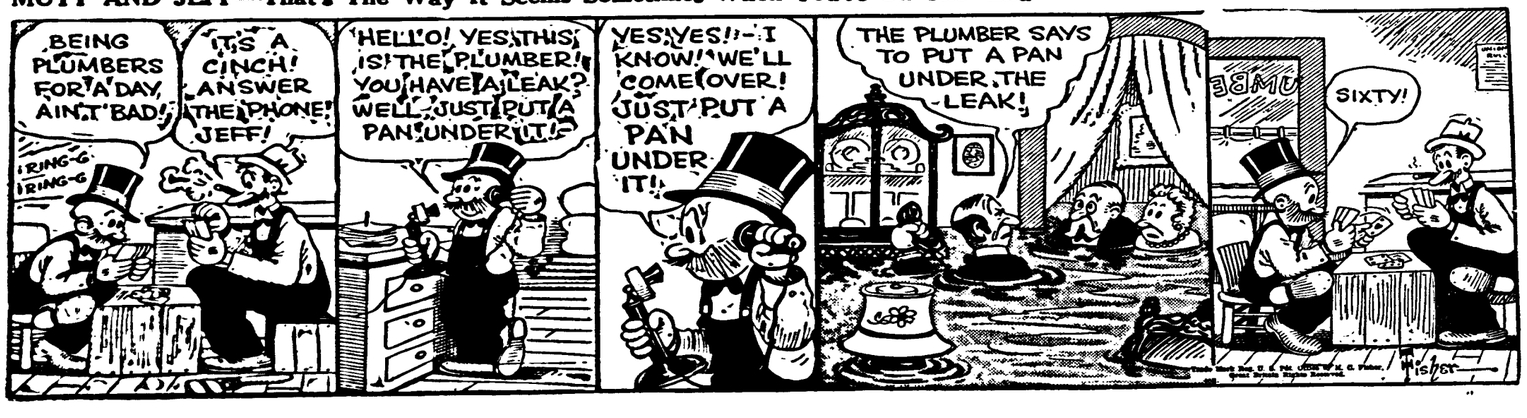
Private advices of continued dry conditions over the northwest and Canada in the past weekend induced a firmer trend under the leadership of new crop wheat after early mixed changes. The rally, however attracted increased profit-taking and hedging, particularly in maize against increased country bookings and prices receded somewhat.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, May 16.

May 2.25-3/4.
July 1.96-5/8.
September 1.96-1/2.
December 1.98-3/8.

MUTT AND JEFF—That's The Way It Seems Sometimes When You're On The End — By BUD FISHER


BEING PLUMBERS FOR A DAY, AIN'T BAD!
IT'S A CINCH! ANSWER THE PHONE! JEFF!
RING-G RING-G
HELLO! YES, THIS IS THE PLUMBER! YOU HAVE A LEAK? WELL, JUST PUT A PAN UNDER IT!
YES, YES! I KNOW! WE'LL COME OVER! JUST PUT A PAN UNDER IT!
THE PLUMBER SAYS TO PUT A PAN UNDER THE LEAK!
SIXTY!
BUMBE

NO MONEY COLLECTED TO PLAN MAHATMA MURDER

Defence Plea In Court

MEETING OF ACCUSED IN MARINA HOTEL DENIED

SIMLA, May 17 (A.P.I.)

CONTINUING his arguments before the full Bench of the East Punjab High Court hearing the Gandhi murder case appeal, Mr. B. Bannerjee, appearing on behalf of Narain D. Apte, said that no inference should be drawn from the evidence of Badge that the money collected by Godse and Apte on the eve of their departure for Delhi on January 17 was meant for the conspiracy to Murder Mahatma Gandhi.

The defence suggestion was that the money was collected for the Hindu Rashtriya Prakashan Limited

Referring to the meeting of the accused at Marina Hotel on the afternoon of January 20, Mr. Bannerjee submitted that the defence suggestion was that no meeting took place there. If the accused wanted to hold any meeting they would have held it at Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan which was the better place from their point of view. He submitted that the whole story of the Marina Hotel meeting was contradicted by subsequent events There was no reason why the conspiracy, if there was any, was not carried out on January 20

VISIT TO GWALIOR

Dealing with the visit of Godse and Apte to Gwalior on January 28, Mr Bannerjee submitted that they did not deny their presence at Gwalior that day but they had denied that they had gone there to secure a pistol. The defence suggestion was that they had gone there to procure volunteers for staging a peaceful demonstration at Delhi.

As regards witnesses who had testified to Apte's presence at the Delhi main station on January 29 and 30, Mr. Bannerjee submitted that one of them, a bearer of the Railway retiring room was not able to identify Apte while the other two had seen Apte at Delhi Railway Station when police had taken him there.

NO EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY

Mr, Bannerjee said that from the events it appeared that there was no secrecy about the conspiracy. The visit of Apte and Badge to Birla House on the morning of January 20 was not invisible. They were moving there freely. He would, therefore, submit that such an open movement of Apte and Badge in Birla House did not lead to any inference that there was a conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr, Justice Bhandari: Did you expect them to go in burqas (veils)?

Mr. Bannerjee: No my Lord, If there had been any conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi they would not have moved in Birla House so freely on the morning of January 20.

Mr. Bannerjee added that the open behaviour of the accused fitted in more with a peaceful demonstration than a conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Bannerjee said that the visit of Karkare, Madanlal, Om Prakash and Chopra to Badge's "Shastra Bhandar" at Poona on January 9 to see arms and ammunition was not connected with the conspiracy. Badge in his evidence had said that Karkare had come to his "Bhandar" to see the arms along with three strangers. The very fact that Karkare was accompanied by three strangers when he saw the arms justified Karkare's interpretation that he did not see the 'stuff' as an organiser of the conspiracy. He might have seen the arms in some other connection. There was evidence to show that Karkare was interested in Hyderabad affairs then. The bulk of the arms was sent to Hyderabad. Judged by subsequent or antecedent incidents, Their Lordships would have to come to the conclusion that the 'stuff' was not required for the conspiracy and that there was no conspiracy on January 9.

DR. JAIN'S EVIDENCE

Referring to the evidence of Prof. Jain, Mr. Bannerjee said that his evidence was not evidence against other conspirators, except Madanlal, either as to the existence of the conspiracy or their participation in it.

The nomination of insurances policies by Nathuram Godse in favour of Mrs. Narayan Apte and Mrs Gopal Godse was also no evidence against other conspirators, except Nathuram Godse

Mr. Bannerjee said that, according to Badge, Madanlal ignited the gun-cotton slab on getting a signal from Apte, but, according to the taxi driver, Surjit Singh, before the explosion had taken place Apte had asked him (Surjit Singh) to start the car He would, therefore, submit that Badge had concocted the story that Madanlal had ignited the gun cotton slab on getting a signal from Apte in order to connect Madanlal with Apte.

Mr. Bannerjee then dealt with the second part of the conspiracy between January 20 and January 30". Whereas in the first part of the conspiracy, according to the prosecution, he said, the object was to be carried out by revolvers, pistols and handgrenades, in the second part, it was to be accomplished by a pistol.

Upto January 20, if the evidence was to be believed, Narayan Apte was very active and Nathuram Godse was inactive After January 20, Nathuram Godse had taken the lead and Apte had assumed a secondary role

Mr Bannerjee said that he would request Their Lordships to give a different interpretation. Upto January 20, a number of people were involved because it was a question of demonstration. Apte had taken a leading part in staging a demonstration so far as the evidence between January 20 and 30 was concerned, his case was that Nathuram Godse had a plan to kill Mahatma Gandhi which was not disclosed to Apte. The question then might arise why Apte remained with Godse upto January 28. Apte still wanted to stage a demonstration and that was why he went to Dr. Parachure at Gwalior along with Godse but when he could not get volunteers he left Gwahor for Bombay on January 28.

GETTING VOLUNTEERS

Mr. Bannerjee then referred to the visit of Godse and Apte to Gwalior on January 28 and submitted that they did not deny their presence there on that day but they had denied that they had gone there to secure a pistol. The defence suggestion was that they had gone there to get volunteers for staging a peaceful demonstration at Delhi.

Mr. Bannerjee discussed the evidence relating to Apte's presence at Delhi railway station on January 29 and 30, and submitted that out of three witnesses Mr. Sundarlal, Harikishna and Jannum, Harikishna was not able to identify Apte. As regards the other two witnesses, his contention was that Apte was shown to them by the police at Delhi railway station.

Mr Bannerjee referred to the letter purported to have been written by Nathuram Godse to Apte at Poona from Delhi on the morning of January 20, and said that that letter was sufficient proof that Apte was not present in Delhi but was in Bombay on January 30

Mr. Bannerjee had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day

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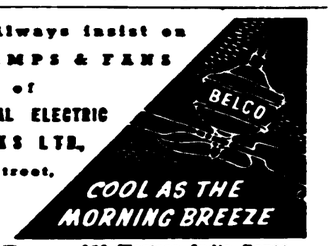

COOL AS THE MORNING BREEZE

U. K. AGENCIES 2/16 Western India House, Sir, P. M. Rd., Fort, Bombay.

NERURKAR FOR GENEVA

Mr. B. Y. Nerurkar, Station Engineer All-India Radio, left on Tuesday Air-India International to attend the Administrative Regional Radio Conference to be held at Geneva.

ARAB RUNS AMUCK

BOMBAY, Tuesday:

A powerful posse of customs men and officers caught a Tartar in Rashid Din Mohamad-el-Omar, an alleged Arab smuggler, who defied them for half an hour, when s.s. 'Dumbra' berthed in Bombay last evening.

Three persons were injured before the Arab was overpowered and detained under the Sea Customs Act.

Omar was a passenger along with hundred other Arabs who sailed on the same ship. After s.s. 'Dumra' was moored in the Victoria Docks the Customs Preventive Staff began a search of the passenger's luggage. For seven hours, the customs party under the supervision of Mr. B. Sen, Assistant Collector of Customs (Preventive) minutely examined the baggage of each passenger. When they came to Omar's belongings, the curiosity of one of the customs officials was roused by an insignificant aperture in the bottom of an innocent-looking bird cage in which were lovely little Bulbuls and Lal Mainas. The cage was immediately taken possession of, and the two layers of its false tin bottom were carefully rummaged. The customs were rewarded when out of the innocous cage-bottom they were able to pull out Rs. 26,000 - in currency notes and jewellery worth another Rs. 1,000 - which had been cleverly concealed, as only deft smugglers could do.

Fundamental Right For Press Demanded

A. I. N. E. C. URGES INCLUSION OF CLAUSE IN CONSTITUTION

BANGALORE, May 17 (A.P.I.).

THE eighth session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference concluded this evening after passing over a dozen resolutions which dealt with all aspects of newspaper work including emoluments to journalists.

The conference urged upon the Constituent Assembly to include a clause in the new constitution guaranteeing to the press fundamental rights.

The conference placed on record its profound sense of grief and sorrow at the passing away of Syed Abdulla Brelvi, twice president of the conference Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. K. Punniah, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. K. F. Khadilar (Editor, Navakal) and Dr. Syed Hussain. The conference paid its respectful homage to these illustrious journalists who by their service and sacrifice laid the profession and country under a deep debt of gratitude.

TAXES ON NEWSPAPERS

The conference noted with grave concern the tendency of Provincial Governments to augment their resources by imposing taxes on newspapers, on circulation and advertisements. The conference regarded any tax on newspaper industry as essentially a tax on knowledge and urged that sales tax should not be applied to the newspapers as such tax cannot be passed on the consumer. Furthermore the incidence of this tax operates unevenly between big and small newspapers and is calculated to strangle new enterprise. The AINEC, therefore, emphatically protested against the attempt to tax newspapers and requested provincial Government's to abandon these taxes.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISM

By another resolution the conference appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. K. P. Narayan, A.D. Mani and V. D. Dhavale to prepare a scheme for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Journalism to give higher training to journalists. The Sub-Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months.

The following were among the resolutions passed:—

RESOLUTIONS

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference is of opinion that steps should be taken immediately to draw up a code of professional conduct for journalists and to devise a suitable machinery to deal with breaches of the code. The conference appoints a sub-Committee to go into the matter with instructions to submit its report by September 1, 1949.

CONDITION OF STAFF

The AINEC directs the Secretary of the conference to collect information from member newspapers relating to service conditions and staff emoluments and place the same before the next meeting of the Standing Committee to enable them to make recommendations to members on the standards to be maintained in these respects.

Cotton Fined: Gun-Running

(Continued from Page 1)

cussing gun-running with General El Edroos.

They met again on March 31, 1948. The next turn the negotiations took, Mr. Stephenson said, was a meeting at the Corporation's offices in between the defendant, a man named Iskander Mirza of the Pakistan Defence Department, and Luschwitz.

A Mr. Shoaib, also of Pakistan, was present at that meeting, and there was talk of a contract being drawn up by Cotton.

During that meeting Mirza and Shoaib made it quite clear that they were acting purely in a private capacity and in no way acting on behalf of the Pakistan Government. They were dealing with the matter solely on account of their friendship with General El Edroos, who was trying to protect the interests of the Hyderabad Government.

The meeting ended with the arrangement that Cotton should take the agreement to Hyderabad and there discuss it with representatives of the Hyderabad Government.

TWO MORE MEN

Luschwitz flew back in May and Cotton followed. The next material meeting took place on May 20 in Luschwitz's bunglow at Secunderabad, where two other men came into the picture—a civilian Najmuddin Khan, who was known to the Hyderabad Premier, and Mr. Abbassi, Deputy Finance Secretary to the Hyderabad Government.

On that occasion Abbassi had the draft contract with him. Mr. Stephenson said the contract had been destroyed and any copy of it there may have been in Hyderabad was destroyed when Hyderabad capitulated on September 17.

There were, however, witnesses prepared if necessary to give some of the clauses it contained.

PAYMENT TERMS

Mr. Stephenson said: "There was a clause by which the sum of 400,000 sterling was to be paid to the Corporation or to Mr. Cotton of which 200,000 sterling was to be paid in advance before the operation started, in order to establish the necessary organisation and to buy planes with which to carry out the activities". 6

"The contract also provided that for each round trip £4,000 should be paid for each plane.

There was also mention of payment for officials and accommodation of crew to be provided at Karachi.

At Luschuitz's bungalow, Abbassi and Khan tried to get Cotton to reduce considerably the charges he was proposing to make in his contract.

He refused to vary them and finally, on May 27 last year, Khan and Luschuitz met Cotton in Karachi, and the contract was signed by Khan and Cotton in the house of the Agent General for Hyderabad.

PRIVATE DEAL

It was explained then that the Hyderabad Government did not wish to be associated with Cotton and that Khan was signing the contract merely as a private individual.

The financial arrangements were made by Khan at whose disposal was put Rs. 250,000 of which Rs. 245,000 were eventually paid to Cotton.

In addition to that and out of Hyderabad monies, £100,000 was to be paid by the Westminster Bank in London to the Corporation and/or to Cotton.

On June 24, £100,000 in the form of an irrevocable credit was passed to Barclays Bank, Piccadilly, to be drawn upon by Cotton.

Instructions to the Westminster Bank were given by the Hyderabad Agent-General in this country. Another £140,000 was also placed to Cotton's account in Barclays Bank.

"Out of these sums it is clear that Mr. Cotton purchased the planes that were being used for the flights to Hyderabad", Mr. Stephenson said.

USE OF AIRFIELDS

Certain strips of airfields were put at Cotton's disposal for loading the machines.

He had under him some 50 soldiers of the Hyderabad Army and they were the men who loaded arms and ammunition into planes.

In addition, Hyderabad provided guards for the air strips.

From the start until June, two trips were being made on an average.

Towards the end of June the effort was speeded up and Luschwitz was a passenger on board a plane which flew back to Karachi on July 29.

A TRIP TO REMEMBER

On July 10 a plane was flown into Warangal carrying 920 rifles and sten guns 64 boxes of ammunition, each box containing 1,000 rounds.

That plane was loaded under the supervision of Luschwitz who flew in the plane accompanied by Khan

"They had cause to remember that trip. "Mr. Stephenson said. "as they later complained that the plane was in charge of a bad pilot who, when told there were tigers in the jungles below, decided to swoop down and see if there were any". That flight on July 10 was the subject of today's summonses. The British Government was determined to see that international air orders were carried out.

EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER

Mr. Russell Vick, K. C., defending said that Cotton was a man of exceptional character. He was born in Australia in 1894 and for the last 30 years had been engaged in aviation. He served in the 1914-18 war and during the last war was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his work with the British Photographic Reconnaissance unit.

Mr. Vick reminded the magistrate, Mr. J. F. Eastwood, that two summonses had been withdrawn because Cotton's craft were under charter to the Pakistan Government.

Cotton was flying from Basle to Karachi and from Karachi to Hyderabad, and in one particular lot he found that he was not breaking the law and in another similar lot that he was.

"He had no idea that he was doing anything illegal," Mr. Vick said.

"MESSAGE RATE" WILL WORSEN SITUATION

(Continued from page 1)

serious consideration some of the fundamental factors and act upon them before introducing the new system.

EQUALLY INEQUITABLE

We understand that the Government has abolished the flat rate system because it is inequitable and also because the message rate system tends to improve the standard of service. The message rate system is as inequitable as the flat rate system. Consider a subscriber who sends out six different calls, each of about five minutes duration, and another subscriber who keeps his telephone engaged continuously for thirty minutes. Both the subscribers block the lines for the same period, but the former has to pay six times more than the latter. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the message rate system is no only inequitable but there is in nothing to deter a subscriber from blocking the telephone line for an unduly long time.

THE STANDARD

The second argument that the message rate system tends to improve the standard of service is on the face of it absurd. Here you must know that the introduction of the new system is a mere change in mechanical operation and mode of computing the charge to the subscribers. The "Standard of Service" depends upon the courteous or discourteous, the efficient or inefficient management of the Telephone Department. If the grievances and complaints of the subscribers are not attended by the department sympathetically and promptly, the standard of service cannot be improved. It is an expert's opinion that in the message rate system the administrative and routine work is augmented to a considerable extent rather than lessened. If this is the case, there is least chance of expecting any improvement in the standard of service.

MECHANICAL .FAULTS

From personal experience and study Mr. Bhathena asserted emphatically that with the introduction of the message rate system, it is absolutely necessary that the existing defects in the mechanical operation be set right. Even assuming that the defects are removed and mechanical operation made perfect, it is likely to go wrong some time, and therefore, the subscribers must have a guaranteed protection against the mechanical faults.

In countries where the message rate system exists, the complaints of the subscriber are attended to immediately at the very time he puts through a call, and he is neither inconvenienced nor wrongly charged.

CHARGES ABROAD

Mr. Bhathena continued the charge for message rate system in the United States is, one an average 4 dollars four per month, and from 4 to 5 cents per call with 63 calls free of charge. In the United Kingdom quarterly rentals for a single exclusive 'residence' subscriber range from 20 to 26 shillings, and include free 50 d., worth of local calls (viz., calls of 1 to 4d. value, upto 1b miles distance). There is also a rebate given from the normal quarterly rent if the service is shared, viz., two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service. In the United State or United Kingdom free calls to the extent of 50 to 63 are allowed whereas in Bombay no free calls are allowed at all. The subscribers in Bombal receive a credit for a few calls every month but this is in respect of test calls which are probably made by the department to test the meters.

SUBSCRIBER'S LIABILITY

In case of flat rate system the liability of the subscriber is limited to the extent of subscription, but in message rate system the liability is unlimited. It is therefore, very important that the subscribers should be protected from any overcharges on account of mechanical defects in the system.

Citing his personal experience of the Message Rate system Mr. Bhathena said that he was overcharged in December 1948. He requested the department to let him have a full statement of the calls registered but the letters remain unanswered. In the end Mr. Bhathena said that he received a very unsatisfactory reply in the end.

Mr. Bhathena read out the following reply:—

"(1) **Bills for message rate connection are issued monthly and include fixed rentals for the month of issue of the bill and charges for calls made from the 1st to the last date of the preceding month.**

(2) **As meter readings are taken only once on the last day of each month a day to day record of calls cannot be furnished.**

(3) **The meter line and all equipment of the above telephone have been carefully examined and nothing has been detected to show that excess charge calls are being recorded as a result of any defect in th emachinery.**

For your information I may add that meters of all telephones are tested periodically and faulty ones are immediately replaced.

(4) **The meter does not record calls where the number called is either engaged or no call emanates as a result of the receiver at the other end not being lifted up. The calls charged, therefore are only outgoing calls registered on the meter"**

Mr. Bhathena continued:—

This will probably be the cyclostyle reply you may receive in future when you make a complaint of an excess charge, and I leave it to you to consider whether it will satisfy you.

AT SUBSCRIBER'S PREMISES

Assuming that the telephone department in Bombay cannot do better, and expect that the subscribers should take the reading of the meter as conclusive prior of the calls made let us compare similar system in case of electrical energy bill. In this case also the meter reading is taken as finals. The meter is installed at the consumer's premises and thereby he is given an opportunity to watch the reading at will. But this is not the case with the telephone meters all of which are erected at the exchange.

If the meter is installed at the subscriber's premises he has an opportunity to test the correctness of the meter and there will not be any room for suspicion or complaint. In case of electric meters a consumer has also a right to get it tested on payment of a nominal fee, but it is not so in the case of the telephone meter. In foreign countries the subscribers have a choice either to have a meter or a coin box, similar to one we have in public telephone cabins.

MORE PUBLIC TELEPHONES

With the introduction of the message rate system without adequate pre-arrangements, public will be greatly inconvenienced. All Government and semi-Government offices, hospitals and similar institutions will stop the public from making use of their telephones. To overcome this difficulty of the public there should have been provided in such places public telephones with coin box system. This has so far not been done. The Government ought to have provided at least one public telephone in every locality within easy reach so that in cases of emergency public may not be inconvenienced. No such action has been taken.

Drawing attention to the manner in which notices have been served upon the subscribers in respect of the new contract, Mr. Bhathena said that only seven days were given to complete all formalities without even delivering the new contract forms. Commonsense and ordinary courtesy demanded that proper notice of at least a month should have been given.

HARASSMENT

It also appears Mr. Bhathena added that the Telephone Department is utilising its time more in fishing out excuses to put the subscribers to unnecessary inconvenience. An instance in point is another notice recently served by the telephone department to some of the subscribers, who are in possession of telephones by priority for the last five to six years. According to the notice it has been made compulsory for the recipient of the notice to obtain a certificate from a Government department within a period of ten days, to the effect that the nature of their business is still under essential service, otherwise the telephones will be disconnected. Since the war all telephones were installed on the strength of essentiality, and the notice would mean that all the telephones installed after 1939 will be disconnected unless fresh certificates of essentiality is produced.

On the face of this notice it is very surprising to hear Mr. Sundaram when he broadcasted that he has supplies in hand for additional subscribers of about 6,000 lines and every effort was being made to install the equipment and offer them to subscribers on the waiting list.

Pointing out the various drawbacks and serious defects in our telephone system and management which need drastic reorganisation Mr. Bhathena suggested that the best course is to invite and appoint a foreign expert.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion Mr. Bhathena said, "I suggest that the Chamber should make a representation to the Government to continue the "flat rate system" till at least the mechanical operation is made perfect and other necessary requirements carried out and also to introduce the following seven important provisions:—

1. **To provide adequate provision in the telephone rules giving reasonable protection to the subscribers from being wrongly charged.**
2. **To provide facilities for the testing of telephone meters in the Government Laboratory, as in the case of Electric meters, and the subscribers be given the right to call upon the Telephone Department to get the test made.**
3. **To allow at least sixty calls per month free of charge, in consideration of the basic fixed rental.**
4. **To install meter in the premises of the subscriber when such requisition is made by any subscriber.**
5. **To install telephones in every locality and within easy reach and also in Government and semi Government departments, hospitals, and all other similar institutions.**
6. **To withdraw the notices issued by the Telephone department demanding fresh essential Certificates from the existing business firm and industries.**
7. **To remove all powers of discrimination from all Government departments as early as possible so that every citizen may obtain by right equal treatment and equal facilities without any discrimination whatsoever.**

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, May 17.

Previous Closing	32.63
Today's Opening	32.57
Difference	—.06
Today's Closing	32.48
Difference	—.15

LAST QUOTATIONS

	Rs.	a.
Silver Jeth	184	0
Gold Jeth	117	0
Silver Bullion	184	4
Silver Mint	184	4
Gold Ready	119	0
Sovereign	75	0
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	626	8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 17.

Opening Stock Exchange: Anaconda Copper Mining 29-1/8, General Motors 57-1/2, U. S. Steel common 71-5/8, preference unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Irregular Tone

LONDON, May 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Today being the last of the present account business was limited and in view of the London Stock Exchange Council's decision to reintroduce carry-over facilities in order to assist the maintenance of free markets and endeavour to stimulate business generally, attention was focussed on attempts made to arrange contangoes which will be done as sson as jobbers can assess their positions. Resumption of contangoes means that bargains entered into for the current account dealings can be carried into the new account period.

Talk of a new Rhodesian loan coupled with American remours of sterling devaluation towards the end of the year made for some small jobbers in British Government securities.

After an initial dullness bear-covering brought about some small improvement among oils. Trinidad petroleum developments were particularly supported on the proposal to make a large issue of new preference capital to shareholders. This issue rose one shilling to 256.

Among motor issues, fords were singled out and rose 16 of 625 on bear-covering.

Among South Africans, kaffirs were dull but coppers showed firmness with indications of several "takers" for contangoes. The demand was stimulated by the higher United States price of scrap copper.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, May 17:

Wheat 25 23| Gram 14|8, Barley 14, Maize 13 Bajra 17|8, Jawar 17|, Guwara 11|12, Peas ready 13|9, Jeth 13|2| 6, Bhadon 13|5|6, Arhar ready 13|10, Jeth 13|4|6, Bhadon 13|8|6, Urd 18|, 20|8, Masoor 13|4. 16|, Sarsoon 26|8, Tarseed 23| 21|, Mustardoil 74|, Oilcake 8|14, Groundnut 17|8 Cottonseed 15|8, Oats 10|8, Methi 17|10, Bardana ready white 124, Red 99, Asuj 98|8, September 11|8, Steady Silver 177|2, Gold 114|8, Steady Gur ready 15|, 16|, Shakkar 17, 18|, Crystal 31|, 30|-.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

When there are so few pipes you cannot scorn one just because it is attached to a urinal. This little queue for water comes from Worli.

This, yet another picture from Dharavi, is more eloquent of the water scarcity. Here is a woman doing her household washing in a puddle of salt sea water, common in that marshy area.

Water from a hydrant can be put to more uses than just being collected in a pot. This one (above) from Worli is typical. One man has finished his washing, while another is all set for the same job, meanwhile a woman gets a chance to slake her thirst.

This is a common and daily scene. This picture taken at Dharavi Kumbharwada is indicative of the promiscuous rush at the few taps. The man is filling a bucket, while the woman and two girls are waiting for him to finish. On the other side, a boy has emerged after his bath as two women push forward with their washing.

HOW BOMBAY LIVES

Shortage Of Water Source Of Acute Suffering

CERTAIN denizens of the upper reaches of Bombay's perpendicular horrors, the dingy tenements piled one above another, habitually rise at the unearthly hour of two a.m. They proceed to bathe, wash and scrub, then fill all possible receptacles in their homes with water. After which, with the sun coming up in the Eastern skies they try to resume their interrupted sleep.

This curious habit is the result of the rapacity of landlords, who refuse to put up separate pipe connections for each floor and the negligence of the Municipality in not enforcing such rational plumbing. And this is true of the best days when water was plentiful and the pressure in the pipes was enough to take it up five floors, provided there were none turned on lower down.

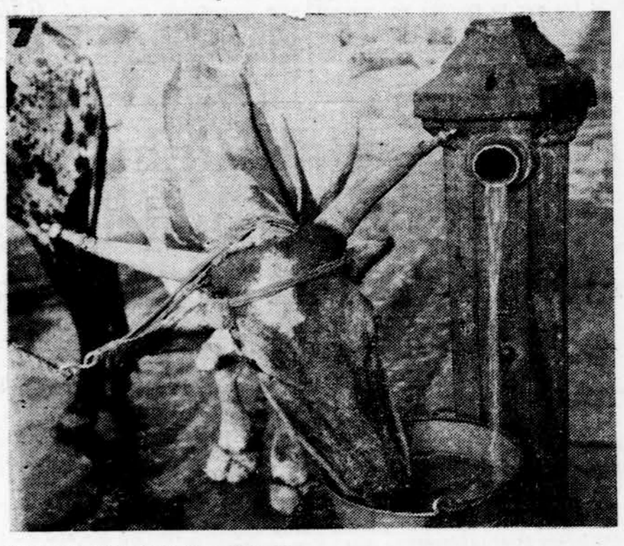
All this, however, pales into insignificance before the frantic struggle for water that has become a part of the life of the houseless today. No tropical city, perhaps, has as few public pipes and conveniences as Bombay.

The struggle for water has often resulted in bitter quarrels. Free fights have become a daily feature and in recent weeks two murders have also been reported. What these conditions mean in dirt, ill-health, lost sleep and heartache, cannot be conveyed in mere words.

Perhaps no two pictures are more eloquent than those below, not merely of the scarcity but of the maldistribution of the city's water resources. On the left is a grim picture of a man parched with thirst going up to one of the rare water pipes in the fort area. No water drips into his thirsty hands. On the right is a hydrant at Dharavi which has gone out of order and has kept pouring out for days till the thirsty soil around is fully saturated and the surplus water has formed a little pool around the hydrant. And still the water pours.

Here is a pipe broken, twisted, leaky. The pot has to be placed in a dirty pool that has already collected so that the water from the pipe may flow. And yet there are no dearth of pots waiting to be placed in the mud. Dharavi is the home of such scenes and it is from there that this picture comes.

If there are no pipes, the water hydrants come in handy. Here is one which the enterprising folk of Dharavi Kumbharwada have opened up and look at the eager cluster of people around!



It is not men alone that look to the hydrant for their supply of water. Here (above) is a scene taken on the B.B. & C.I. side of Parel, where cows get their drink out of a hydrant.

Photos: Tolaram

TUG-OF-WAR IN SWAT STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 17.

Alarming news is being received from Swat, a State in the north which has acceded to Pakistan.

It is reported that for some time, a sort of tug-of-war has been going on between the State authorities and the local League workers on the question of 'responsible government' for the State. This has resulted in over a thousand members of the State Muslim League being put behind the bars. Besides, five of them died as a result of firing on one of their processions.

A deputation of the State League has now reached the Pakistan capital with a view to apprising the Pakistan authorities with the happenings in their State. It will also seek their immediate interference. These deputationists have been meeting officials of the Pakistan States Ministry as well as the Deputy Minister for States in the absence of the Prime Minister.

Mixed Grill

ACCORDING to traditional Hindu belief, pains in the eyes, stomach, head and teeth, are the most unbearable, of all categories of pain. Yet few would be so stoic as to sacrifice their eyes to get respite from a pain in the head.

Such, however, is not the case with 50-year-old Pimpalkar, a music master who voluntarily had both his eyes pulled out of their sockets, rather than put up with the agonising and chronic headaches from which he suffered.

As a youth of 35 he was serving as part time music teacher at Wilson College and doing some tuitions too. His headaches gave him no peace. He consulted every doctor including Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, but to no avail. Ultimately, he went to Miraj, where the source of his pains were traced to his eyes and he was told that there was no cure, unless he had his eyes pulled out of their sockets.

He decided to brave it. In preparation for the sacrifice, however, he learnt brail. Since then he has been eking out his living by conducting music classes and doing odd jobs like making cane chairs.

Now he has a grown-up son for whom he wants a free seat in one or the other of the boarding schools run by Government.

Therefore, remembering that he was one of Dr. Gilder's humble patients, he came to the civil secretariat and sent in his petition to the Minister for Health. But that Minister, however, would not intrude into the sphere of the Premier and Education Minister, who alone could do something in the matter. And premier is away at Delhi attending the Constituent Assembly.

But Pimpalkar is willing to wait.

* * *

APROPOS of my disquisition in this column on the legal phenomenon of the attempt to commit suicide being penal, while suicide itself cannot be punished, Mr. Nazir T. Bandukwala sends me this interesting bit of information about old Turkish jurisprudence under which the Penal law was harsher on unsuccessful criminal than on the successful one.

If I drew a dagger on you seriously but you recovered, I was liable to a sentence of one to three years. If, however, I drew the dagger but it did not even touch you, it might entail from three to seven years.

If you stole a horse and were caught, you were liable to a sentence of from one to three years, but if you stole a sheep you would be liable from three to seven years.

Explaining these, the Turkish Jurists said, if I draw a dagger on you and though I wound you seriously, yet, you recover, the result is known. You did not die. But even if I did not so much as touch you, I might have killed you. Therefore, the heavier sentence.

In the second instance, if I go to steal a horse, the presumption is that I plan to escape on the horse and that I come unarmed. But I cannot escape on a sheep's back because I come armed to resist possible arrest and therefore I am more of a criminal and deserve a heavier punishment.

Grumbler

Hungary Votes For "Popular Front"

BUDAPEST, May 16 (PTI-Reuter)—The Hungarian Government announced tonight that the week-end elections showed "a complete and glorious victory" for the Popular Front. The opposition vote appeared to have been between four and five per cent of the total votes cast between 90 and 95 per cent of the electorates. Latest figures gave the Poplar Front candidates 3,825,332 votes against 115,469 for the opposition and 57,410 spoiled. The Government statement said the electorate voted for the system of peoples democracy, the five year plan and world peace.

Administration Of Rampur: Centre To Take Over

RAMPUR, May 17. (A.P.I.): The Government of India had decided to take over the administration of Rampur states from July 1, said Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry, at a press conference here yesterday.

Mr. Menon who arrived here on May 15, said the Government of India planned to take over Rampur state as a centrally administered area from July 1, and later on to merge it in the United Provinces. The State Legislative Assembly was being dissolved immediately, but the Minister would continue till June 30.

In reply to a question Mr. Menon said that all agreements, orders and contracts, except those which were not in accord with the policy of the Government of India, would continue to operate. The state forces would be taken over by the Centre on June 1, but other state institutions would continue, he added.

Assuring the minorities in the State full safeguards, Mr. Menon said the State would be a separate district of the United Provinces.

BLACK-MARKETING IN CALCUTTA HOTELS

Govt. To Investigate

CALCUTTA, May 17. (A.P.I.): The West Bengal Government is investigating into allegations of black-marketing and exorbitant charges by hotels here.

Mr. Nishapati Majhi, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bengal, said, at a meeting of hotel interest in the city that this action was being taken following a request from the Central Government for a scheme for improvement of hotels in the city.

There are 324 residential hotels; 842 eating houses and 581 restaurants in Calcutta, catering food to 67,855 people every week, according to statistics maintained by the Government of West Bengal on the basis of ration permits.

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